

Eighteen Pages

service, which a few weeks ago was

selling at 60, broke wide open yesterday to 27½, lost about 6½ points more to 21. And so on down the list. No issue was immune. What was wanted was cash.

Sales of American Stocks in London Helped to Shove Market to Deeper Levels

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Development of the fall in speculative issues in New York yesterday was perhaps largely helped by week-end messages received in Europe from America suggesting that the slump must go further in order to render the position healthy, says Arthur S. Wade, financial editor in today's Evening Standard. "In consequence of these messages," he says, "we understand many holders of American securities on this side turned sellers. This might account for the renewed weakness in Nicksels, Gramophones, Margarines, Brazil Tractions and international securities of that nature. From our continental sources, we learn that Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels were considerably disturbed by week-end messages, and sent selling orders in all these lines. How long will the fall in New York continue? The slump has already gone very deep.

"Judging by the best index number, gains this year on 40 leading industrial American shares have already been converted into losses. American stock markets have a way of belying prophecy, but it does seem quite probable that New York will experience a strong reaction within the next week or two.

The first reaction of London markets to the renewed Wall Street slump, was a general depression in prices today. Anglo-American securities opened rather above New York prices representing overnight closing quotations in that center, but they were well below final prices quoted on the London stock market Monday night.

International Nicksels fell 4 to 40; Brazil Tractions 5 to 49; Hydro-Electrics 5½ to 47½; Gramophones 3-16 to 5½; Columbus ¼ to 5½; United Molasses ¼ to 6, and Canadian Pacific 5 to 210.

Bear covering subsequently led to a small rally from the lowest levels, but the market was very erratic. In the oil market, Royal Dutch fell 2 to 31. Uncertainty as to future events in New York and other overseas centers was reflected in lowering quotations all round in London, but the attitude of dealers was one of caution rather than nervousness. Movements in the market for British Government and other high-class investment securities provided an exception to the general depression. Quotations for these were somewhat firmer.

TRAFFIC LAWS ENFORCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Enforcement of street traffic ordinances is being passed in Chicago and the campaign will continue for a year, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 43rd St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherif

FULTON West 40th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY
Imperial Theat., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
Broadhurst 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S W. 44th St., Dir. A. L. Erlanger
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
FISKE
In the new comedy
"LADIES OF THE JURY"

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. 4th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
QUEENIE SMITH
In the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"

Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Neil Kelly
ANDREW TOMBS

Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 39th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARY GOOD"
PLAY—N. Y. Times

Many Waters
with ERNEST TRUAX & MARGA VANNE

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
The Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLATIN

NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

TOURING
"Comedienne Internationale"
Sylvia Clark
Radio-Keith-Orpheum Circuit

BOBBIE KUHN 1st,
Conducting Orchestra

FREE RHINE CALLED CLIMAX IN PEACE MOVE

Arthur Henderson Urges Working Out Big Scheme of World Co-operation

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The interests of civilization demand a much greater amount of international co-operation in the establishment and maintenance of correct standards in industry, social life and political relations than have yet been attained, declared Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, in an address before the Burnley Rotary Club.

The most important international standard, next to the organization of the League of Nations itself, which embodied the idea in a practical and comprehensive form, said Mr. Henderson, was the Kellogg Pact for the Renunciation of War. As an instrument of national policy the political significance of that great instrument was too well known to require emphasis. Its moral value was of even greater potential importance. It embodied a new conception of international relations.

Much difficulty and responsible work remained to be done in making a higher standard of international morality a politically effective ideal, but recent events at The Hague, Geneva, Washington and Ottawa had, he believed, "carried us a long distance toward world peace and disarmament."

It signified, he believed, that the work of international reconciliation and appeasement, now happily reaching its climax in the termination of the military occupation of Germany, passed into a still more fruitful stage of practical endeavor. It was in fact of the highest importance to the world that this moral standard be recognized as a guiding ideal by governments of civilized nations.

Some years ago the British people were exhorted by a Conservative statesman to think imperially. It seemed to him (Mr. Henderson) that people today had to think internationally, and to face internationally the economic, political and social problems bequeathed to all nations by the war. It was essential that all nations should develop to the utmost possible extent the machinery of international co-operation. The field for such co-operation was wide, as it covered not only the operation of the various agencies of the League of Nations, but many voluntary organizations which existed to serve the interests of finance and commerce, as well as those which served moral and social purposes in educating the peoples of the world in higher standards of life.

The work of those voluntary organizations was not less important than that of governments. They often seemed to him (Mr. Henderson) that people today had to think internationally, and to face internationally the economic, political and social problems bequeathed to all nations by the war. It was essential that all nations should develop to the utmost possible extent the machinery of international co-operation. The field for such co-operation was wide, as it covered not only the operation of the various agencies of the League of Nations, but many voluntary organizations which existed to serve the interests of finance and commerce, as well as those which served moral and social purposes in educating the peoples of the world in higher standards of life.

GRAIN FARMERS TAKE FIRM STEP IN NEW VENTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

provides a plan whereby farmers may extend their co-operative grain marketing on extensive scale into the domestic terminal and export markets.

"Best of all," the board said, "it provides a means whereby the grain

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY
Tues. 8:30
Wed. 8:30
Eves. 8:30
A PARICAL MYSTERY
"THE CREAKING CHAIR"
LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. 4th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
LAWRENCE WERRE Presents
The Distinguished Star
Faversham
In the New Comedy Success
"Her Friend The King" by ARA GERALD

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. 4th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
Last Season's Great N. Y. Comedy Success
"HOLIDAY"
By PHILIP BARRY
With HOPE WILLIAMS
and Entire Original New York Cast

ANITA DAVIS-CHASE Announces
JORDAN HALL
Tonight at 8:15 LILLIAN
PIANIST
STEUBER
(STEINWAY)

Sat. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3 HAROLD
BAUER
Only Boston Recital This Season by the
Celebrated Pianist
(Mason and Hanlin)

BINGHAM FINDS CENSURE FAULT OF OWN MAKING

Lobby Committee Declared Forced to Act Because of Senator's Attitude

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Until Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, took it upon himself to denounce the lobby investigating committee for questioning his action in employing L. E. Ryan, an official of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, to assist him while the Senate Finance Committee, of which Mr. Bingham is a member, was writing the tariff bill, there had been no intention of taking disciplinary steps against him.

In fact members of the investigating committee, while condemning Mr. Bingham's conduct, declared they would oppose any such steps. They took the position that the disclosures of the facts concerning the transaction were sufficient in themselves.

When Mr. Bingham, however, from the Senate floor arraigned the members of the investigating committee on the ground of unfairness and questionable motives in examining him and charged that George W. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, joined in the criticism.

Mr. Norris was absent from the chamber while Mr. Bingham was making his speech. When informed of the substance of his remarks, Mr. Norris promptly announced that he would draft a resolution of censure.

The Norris resolution when presented will mark the first time in 27 years that the United States Senate has been called upon to act on such a measure. The last time was in 1902 when as a result of a personal clash between the two Senators from South Carolina, Benjamin R. Tillman, and John L. Mc Laurin, both Democrats, the Senate held them in contempt and later passed a resolution of censure.

At the resumption of the committee hearing, Joseph R. Grundy, tariff lobbyist from Pennsylvania, under persistent questioning, said that the lobbyist had been employed by the Government of the United States through the action of the framers of the constitution providing for the appointment of senators from each state had proved "unfortunate," and that senators from "backward states" should be less vocal.

Mr. Borah asked the witness what his client had been doing in coming to Washington. He replied that he wanted to have the Republican platform carried out.

Mr. Borah asked the witness what parts of the Republican platform he had worked in addition to the tariff on manufacture articles. Specifically, he wanted to know if he had considered farm relief urgent, as set forth in the platform and in Mr. Hoover's speeches, and what he had done to promote it. The witness replied that he had talked about it in a general way with a few western senators and with Chester Gray.

Asked by Mr. Borah to point to the language in the platform which was his contribution, he made a speech about protection as a policy of the Republican Party and the foundation of prosperity. He wanted farmers and everyone to get all that was coming to them through the policies of the Republican Party, he asserted.

The witness was asked how he thought the wheat farmers would be helped by applying the protective policy except through the debenture. He said that farmers could find relief only by restricting production to the needs of the home markets and by increasing the duty on foreign-made manufactured goods.

He termed it an unfortunate provision in the Constitution which gave two senators to states which otherwise would not have been heard from. States that he mentioned as little represented in the national economy were trying to destroy those who had built up great reservoirs of taxation, he declared.

The senators tried to get him to say in plain language that he believed the rich states should control. T. J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, asked how he would silence Senator Borah and himself.

"Your great intelligence ought to teach you," he replied.

"You regard it as a misfortune that each state has two Senators?" insisted Mr. Borah.

"Yes," replied Mr. Grundy.

The Senators concentrated on items

BRITISH SESSION OF PARLIAMENT IS COMMENCED

(Continued from Page 1)

hoped to pass through their initial stage before Christmas.

Another government measure in prospect is known as the Railway Rating Bill. This is to set up valuation authorities for the adjustment of claims arising out of an agreement to revise the railway rates.

This agreement has to do with the railways and local authorities. This agreement has to do with the railways and local authorities.

Coal Mine Conditions

More contentious legislation to the Government is committed, to revise the whole hitherto disputed questions not only of working conditions in coal mines, including hours of labor, but also those of national coal marketing schemes and amalgamations of mining properties.

Here Labor and Capital have long been at variance, and the difficulties to be overcome are immense. Yet any prolonged postponement is regarded as inadvisable, owing to the fact that the working arrangements under which the mines were reopened after the seven months stoppage of 1926, were not made to continue after the present year.

Another bill likely to prove contentious is to ratify the Washington Eight Hours Convention for enforcing a uniform working day, to which the British Government has undertaken to adhere.

Time has also to be found early in the session for a debate on the Russian question. The agreement made between Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Doygelsky, the Soviet Envoy, for the full restoration of Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations has also to be ratified by Parliament, and a lively debate is expected. The Government here counts upon support from the Liberals to set against opposition from the Conservatives.

Many Other Measures

A number of other complicated measures are also pending. Bills have been drafted dealing with land drainage, unemployment insurance, and the reform of the factory laws. The land drainage bill is in two portions, one for Scotland, which is to be introduced first, the second for England.

Road traffic is also to be the subject of legislation, and Herbert Morrison, Transport Minister, has a comprehensive bill in view, based upon the recommendations of a Royal Commission. Disarmament, the Five-Power Conference, the situation in Egypt, and the highly controversial decision of the Government to sign the "Optional Clause" of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for the reference of justiciable disputes to the arbitration of a specified body, are also to be debated.

All of this is additional to such lesser business as the passing of the Coast Protection Bill, the Third Parties Rights Against Insurers Bill, and the Collecting Charities Bill, which the Government also hopes to get through. Altogether, therefore, members of Parliament have no easy time before them.

DRY WEEK-ENDS FOR HONDURAS
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—New police regulations here forbid the sale of liquor from Saturday noons to sunrise on Mondays.

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in Mr. Grundy's statement to the effect that "a comparison of seven industrial with seven agricultural states shows that the latter pay into the Federal Treasury a combined income of only 2.66 per cent, while the former contribute more than 64 per cent of the total income tax of the United States." He named 22 states whose total income tax contributions were nearly \$5,000,000 less than those of Pennsylvania.

"Perusal of the figures submitted," said Mr. Grundy, "justifies the statement that if volume of voice in the United States Senate were proportioned to population, productive power, or the total sum contributed toward the national upkeep, some of those states which are now most vocal would need amplifiers to make their whippers heard. These are some of the facts and conditions which immediately come to mind when the question is put as to why a Republican and an industrialist from a State like Pennsylvania should be in Washington during the course of a tariff revision."

Board Investigates Arab-Hebrew Friction

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The inquiry commission into the disturbances between Arabs and Hebrews in Palestine reversed the original procedure in deciding to admit four journalists to all sittings except private proceedings.

The press attending has been restricted to limited accommodation. The Arabs, the Hebrews, the British, and the foreign press each accordingly chose one representative for the afternoon sitting, at which was heard the evidence of the first witnesses.

Commandant of police during the disturbances.

LONDON—The particulars of the Saunders evidence published here show how wide of the mark were most of the contemporaneous reports on the Arab-Jewish disturbances in Palestine in August.

Thus the police commandant made it clear there was no Arab invasion from Transjordan, no serious movement of Bedouins from South Palestine, although several hundred armed nomads apparently hurried to Jerusalem from the Dead Sea area a few miles away in order to participate in the rioting. Similarly, the number of Arabs who came from Syria to help their compatriots was insignificant, and finally the outbreaks in various parts of the country were not simultaneous, thus indicating the probable absence of premeditation.

Reuter cables from Jerusalem that two more Arabs received the capital sentence and 10 others penal servitude for having taken part in the riots; one Jew was acquitted.

The British police, as published in English at Jaffa, says of 10 Jews implicated in the recent disturbances, tried at Jerusalem, six were acquitted and four sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

LEAGUE SECRETARY PAYS VISIT TO ROME

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, has arrived at Rome on a visit of courtesy to the Italian Government. During his stay in Rome, Sir Eric will have interviews with Signor Mussolini and the Foreign Minister, Dino Grandi. He will visit two international institutes dependent on the League, namely, the Institute for Unification of Private Law and the Institute for Educational Films, as well as the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Fascist newspapers publish brief articles of welcome to Sir Eric, and it is hoped his visit will result in a better appreciation in Italy of the League's work.

NEW YORK BAPTISTS URGE STATE DRY LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Resolutions calling for a state prohibition enforcement act, condemning compulsory military training, and favoring the outlawry of war were passed by the state convention of the Baptist Church.

The convention also approved the movement toward union of the Baptist and Disciples of Christ denominations throughout the United States.

HOOVER POLICY TOWARD ALIENS MORE ELASTIC

Decision to Admit Karolyi Believed Indicative of Less Critical Attitude

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reversal of the exclusion order against the Count and Countess Karolyi of Hungary by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is the latest of a succession of incidents indicating liberalization of foreign policy within the State Department.

Count Karolyi came into power in Hungary by establishing a Republican Government. Like Kerensky in Russia, Karolyi was a Radical Socialist, and, like Kerensky, was overthrown by a Communist, Bela Kun. The latter established a Soviet Republic, and held office from March 21, 1919, to Aug. 7, when he was ousted by Admiral Horthy, who has remained in power.

In August, 1924, the Countess Karolyi was given a visa and entered the United States, but when the Count sought to join her, he was at first refused admission, and then given a passport on condition that he would make no speeches and leave the country shortly thereafter. Explaining the State Department's action to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, said on Feb. 24, 1925, that secret information in his possession made this precaution necessary.

When, Oct. 20, 1925, the Count applied for a new passport, it was refused by Frank B. Kellogg. On Sept. 1, 1928, the Count arrived in New York on a boat from Mexico bound for Spain and was at that time given permission to land only while the ship was in port.

The Count's present application, made in Paris Sept. 30, came three days after press association stories had been cabled from Washington to the effect that the department's attitude had been liberalized since the advent of Mr. Stimson and of Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State.

Another instance of the more liberal policy of this administration toward foreign visitors was given a few weeks ago when Ernest Toller, German dramatist and well-known Radical, was not allowed to disembark by the immigration authorities in New York. When the matter was put up to the Department of State and Department of Labor in Washington, an order was issued to allow him to land without delay.

Australian Lauds Stability of Labor

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The High Commissioner of Australia, Sir Granville Ryé, has received a cablegram from the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, J. H. Scullin, in which he says he is glad to find that his anticipations that the timidity displayed by investors in London upon the advent of the Labor Government to power would quickly wear off has been realized and that the riches of Commonwealth stock now are what they were immediately before election.

The British Labor Government, he says, has earned the confidence of the money market, and there is not the slightest reason why investors should not have similar confidence in the Australian Labor Government. The people of Australia realize they "have a stable government and that Australian credit is safe in our hands."

"The policy of the Labor Government," he adds, "will not be destructive; it will be constructive. Australia has always met her financial obligations, and always will do so."

Free State Congratulations

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—President Cosgrave has sent the following message of good will to James Henry Scullin, newly appointed Prime Minister of Australia: "On the occasion of your assuming the office of Prime Minister in your great country, in the foundation and development of which men of Irish race have played so worthy a part, I have pleasure in assuring you of my most cordial wishes and of the continuance of the hearty co-operation of the Irish Free State in promoting the welfare of all the nations of the Commonwealth and general peace of the world."

Mr. Scullin's parents emigrated to Australia from Ulster over half a century ago.

SKEPTICAL ON COLLEGE BUT GIVES ONE \$20,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Floyd L. Carlisle, investment banker, who recently was quoted as saying a college education unfit a boy for a business career, is revealed as the donor of \$20,000 to St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

In a letter to Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company and of the university's board of trustees, Mr. Carlisle said he "most heartily" recommends a college education as a "foundation for any intended profession or career and only wish every boy and girl in the land could enjoy it."

BUILDING IN TAMPA REACHES \$16,672.689

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla.—One of the most carefully planned and conservatively executed building programs ever attempted here, valued at \$16,672,689 is now under way in Tampa, as shown by the recently completed survey of the Tampa real estate board.

This survey includes building now under way, those assured although not yet started and construction completed since the first of the year.

SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND INSTALL PHONOGRAPHS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Dumbartonshire Education Authority has agreed to install gramophones in eight secondary schools in the area.

The instruments will be accompanied by sets of 30 records of high-class music, which are to be changed between the schools concerned. It was stated that the cost of the scheme would be approximately £100.

GENESEE VALLEY INDIANS WANT BETTER SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENESEE, N. Y.—Changes which will raise the New York State Indian from the squalor of undesirable living conditions and give his children educational opportunities equal to that of white pupils were promised at the annual conference of the Propagation of Indian Welfare here, the first gathering of whites and Indians in the Genesee Valley since the signing of the Treaty of Big Tree 130 years ago.

The Indian delegates, men and women, dressed in the prevailing modes of civilization, entered into the discussion of welfare on six New York reservations and pledged co-operation to raise their standards. Miss Mabel Powers of Chautauque alone was in costume and that for the purpose of relating more realistically folklore she recounted as part of the two-day program.

Larger appropriations by the State Legislature, chiefly for maintenance of schools, was declared the most vital necessity. Miss Annie M. Hatch, chairman of the Indian affairs committee of New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, told the conference she would lead the Indians' needs before the next state meeting of the organization.

John L. Snyder, Seneca Indian, and attorney of Irving, N. Y., president of the society, declared the Indian has laid aside his regalia once and for all for the white man's civilization. The Indian now is looking toward the future, not the past, he said. M. K. Sniffin, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, described the Indians' prospects as the best since Lincoln's time.

It was voted to change the name of the society to the Six Nations Association. Rochester was picked for the next convention city. The Rev. David Owl of Cattaraugus, Cherokee Indian and graduate of the University of Rochester and the Rochester Theological Seminary, was named president.

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SOCIALISTS WIN FROM COALITION AT CZECH POLLS

Further Power to Minorities and Soviet Recognition Expected to Result

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Results of the general election in Czechoslovakia, excepting Slovakia and Ruthenia, were declared Oct. 29 and show a victory for modern Socialism as opposed to the conservative coalition hitherto controlling the Government.

The Communists who formerly ranked second among the parties suffered severe losses, but the Czech German Social Democrats and the Czech National Socialists (the party of Dr. Eduard Beneš, Minister for Foreign Affairs) gained greatly, especially in Prague.

Of the parties forming the last coalition government only the Czech agrarians increased in strength, the German agrarians and German Christian Socialists consolidating their position, but the Czechoslovak clerical parties and the Czech National Democrat (the party of Dr. Karel Kramar) and the Middle-Class Traders Party lost heavily.

Particularly striking are the losses of Slovak clericals (the party of Father Andreas Hlinka) with the motto of Slovak autonomy against Prague centralism, and whose secretary, Dr. Bela Tuka, was recently sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for high treason.

The effect of the elections is to break up conservative coalition ruling since November, 1925. A new coalition of center parties with Czech Agrarians co-operating with Czech German Social Democrats and Czech National Socialists seems inevitable. No great changes are expected in home or foreign policy.

The Socialists owe their success to an excellent party organization, plenty of funds and an election cry to maintain the present rent restriction act. Internally it should mean further power of national minorities in politics and in foreign affairs, strengthening the Beneš policy, especially in relation to Hungary and de jure recognition of Soviet Russia.

The 31 political parties returned in the 1925 election are now reduced by amalgamation to 19. The campaign was marked by greater concentration upon political issues and less on personalities. The antagonism between nationalities has considerably decreased. The contest was on economic-social lines, Bourgeois versus Socialist. No alcohol was permitted on the previous day and election day until after the booths closed. Absolutism prevailed. Czechoslovakia has compulsory voting and more than 90 per cent registered.

Community Planning Urged for New York

NEW YORK—A new campaign, urging every community in New York State, for their own ultimate profit to adopt a comprehensive zoning and planning system, has just been opened in a report issued by Thomas Adams, director of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. Through such action, Mr. Adams declared, prevalent but clearly avoidable evils of building and subdivision may be reduced to a minimum.

"The great need is for community action under the new laws," said Mr. Adams. "Given such action, it is believed that the enlightened self-interest of owners will lead to replacing the present predominance of bad features in land subdivision with a predominance of good features."

The report specifically recommended various lines of action. It urged, in addition to the adoption of enabling planning and zoning acts, the appointment of planning com-

missions in each municipal area. It recommended that a comprehensive master plan be made for each city, town and village, and the making of an official street plan, based on the master plan. It asked the drawing up of another plan—a zoning map—through which the heights, densities and uses of buildings in both built and unbuilt areas might be regulated.

Mr. Adams, in the report, even goes into the matter of the construction of individual houses, declaring it to be desirable that the great mass of the population should be housed in separate dwellings rather than in apartment houses.

Bering Sea Birds Grouped in Museum

NEW YORK—The American Museum of Natural History has just opened its Bering Sea Bird Group, completing the series of exhibits in the hall of habitat groups of the birds of North America.

The birds in the Bering Sea group were collected by the Stoll-McCracken expedition in 1928, under the direction of Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology. The species represented by the collection include tufted puffin, horned puffin, parakeet auklet, crested auklet, least auklet, pigeon guillemot, Pallas's murre, Pacific kittiwake and pelagic cormorant.

The scene depicted in the exhibit is a cliff of Little Diomed Island, with a portion of Bering Sea surrounding it. The group shows the birds in their native locale, reproduced as accurately as possible.

The sense of flying gray clouds, wind-whipped sea, cool salt air, towering cliffs with teeming bird life, and the loneliness of the scene, have been admirably suggested with paint and plaster.

GREECE MAY HALT LOAN IN AMERICA

ATHENS—The International Financial Commission, in a final reply to the Greek Government, refuses to accept control of the second installment of the Seligman American Bankers' loan for land reclamation work in the Vardar and Struma valleys of Macedonia.

Informed circles it is said that the Government will abandon the loan, but meantime demand the commission's withdrawal of its rejection, contending that it had not the right to refuse jurisdiction in administering the loan.

Measures, however, will be taken to continue construction of the roads and other public utility projects by surplus state funds.

TRIALS FOR SEDITION AROUSE ALL SPAIN

VALENCIA (AP)—One of the most celebrated cases in Spanish military jurisprudence centered its second week here today. Jose Sanchez Guerra, former Prime Minister of Spain, and several others are being tried for alleged sedition in connection with the Ciudad Real artillery uprising last January. Sanchez Guerra was arrested in Valencia Jan. 20, and has been kept a prisoner aboard the gunboat Canalejas since then.

The defense attorney requested freedom for the prisoners on the ground that no actual revolt took place.

BELGIANS QUIT RHINELAND

BERLIN (AP)—Further evacuation of towns in the Rhineland took place Oct. 28. A force of 450 Belgians, the last of the Belgian occupation army, left Jülich, while the French garrison at Düren departed, leaving 150 men for clearing up purposes until Nov. 30.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the finest agricultural district in the Dominion. "The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Can't You Hear Those Tom-Toms Thumping!



Bananas and Pineapples, Growing Just as They Do in Their Native Haunts, Except That They Are in Pots, Are for All to Behold in the Jungle Exhibit, a Feature of the Autumn Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston.

Experts Join Hands to Aid Immigrants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A movement for the co-ordination of efforts of social workers and professors of sociology, political science, government and law to solve immigration problems has just been started here at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Conference on Immigration Policy. A fact-finding board was advocated to co-ordinate data from college research work. Assimilation and group movements of aliens were urged as subjects for a comprehensive survey.

Henry P. Fairchild, professor of sociology in New York University, said that the problem of assimilation and international migration, with the influence of the latter on war and peace conditions, definitely attested to its importance today.

Simultaneously with this meeting, the American Ort, with headquarters at 331 Madison Avenue, announced that it was launching a nationwide campaign to organize immigrant

groups in the large cities to promote industrial establishments in their native communities in eastern Europe, particularly in Russia and Poland. Mutual aid groups and societies are already organized in the United States by immigrants from eastern and southern European countries to assist relatives and friends in home communities. The Ort would turn such assistance into non-philanthropic, constructive and permanent channels. To this end its experts have worked out programs for developing appropriate means of production, obtaining raw materials and supplying a particular market in each community.

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Made from pure washed Belgian natural-color ecru linen—hemmed four sides—made of excellent heavyweight linen—ideal for the home.

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High shoes - Coward has them

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A 7-inch lace boot fitting at the ball of the foot but several sizes smaller at the heel to insure smoothness and snugness. Arch supporting. Sizes 2 1/2 to 11.

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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WTIC, WEFB

Akron (O.) plant of the Goodyear Zeppelin Company, it was announced at the first executive meeting of the new company just held here.

The company envisages a 36-hour service for mail, express and passengers between a point in southern California and Honolulu, and hopes later to extend this service to Manila. Construction of the two dirigibles is to be carried on simultaneously with that of the two to be built for the United States Navy, to be begun this week, and the first is to be completed in 1932. The airships are to be commercial adaptations of the navy dirigibles, 800 feet long, with a maximum diameter of 135 feet, and a capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet. Each will accommodate 60 passengers and a cargo load of 10 tons.

Presbyterian Synod Lauds Peace Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Indorsement by 225,000 New York State communicants of the Presbyterian Church of the peace program of President Herbert Hoover and Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald was pledged by delegates to the forty-seventh annual convention of the Presbyterian Synod of New York, just concluded here.

The pledge, embodied in a resolution which was dispatched to the President, came amid discussions stressing self-sacrificing brotherhood, truth and tolerance as the essence of faith as experienced in religion. Renewed activity toward spreading the thought of understanding among nations as well as individuals was urged by the convention.

The Synod also indorsed the action of the President in placing himself "at the head of the movement for law observance and law enforcement." The time now is ripe for the church to stress anew the thought of usefulness as a means of ending warfare and promoting understanding among individuals and nations, the Rev. Dr. Lynn Harold Hough of Montreal, told the convention.

The Rev. Dr. Gerard B. F. Hallock, for nearly 40 years assistant pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., was elected moderator of the Synod.

STATES SHOWN NEED FOR FORESTRY WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—In a message to forestry officials from more than a score of states, at Asheville, O. Max Gardner, Governor, recommended establishment by all states of a system of publicly owned forests, parks and game refuges. "The preservation of the interests of future generations," he said, "will be increasingly dependent upon our activities in assuring the most effective use of our natural resources."

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20¢ BOTTLES AT ALL DRUG STORES

Study of American Prosperity Basis of Japanese Traders' Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A study of the basis of American prosperity, which has carried a group of 25 Japanese business and professional men halfway around the world, has already paid for itself in constructive ideas that may helpfully be incorporated into business procedure in Japan, according to Selsa Nakagawa, leader of the group, which has just arrived in New York.

Mr. Nakagawa, who is executive director of the Japan Tourist Bureau, said that the party is leading is a delegation from the Industrial Rationalization Association, recently formed in Japan to help place business on a more efficient basis.

Starting from Yokohama, the party has already made stops at Seattle, Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls and expects to call at Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu.

Mr. Nakagawa said that while many of the systems inspected "can eventually be adopted into the Japanese business structure, this introduction will have to be made on a very gradual scale. A wholesale adoption of American methods might cause an upset."

Mr. Nakagawa said he was anxious that railroad authorities in Japan follow the American example in the large scale expansion of motorbus transportation.

ARGENTINIANS BLAME LEADERS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Argentine Patriotic League, an anti-administration political organization, held open-air meetings in Congress Square on Oct. 26, during which orators denounced the "Government's contemptuous attitude toward the constitution and its neglect of public interests."

These 6 Leaders of the Largest Fleet of Trains in America

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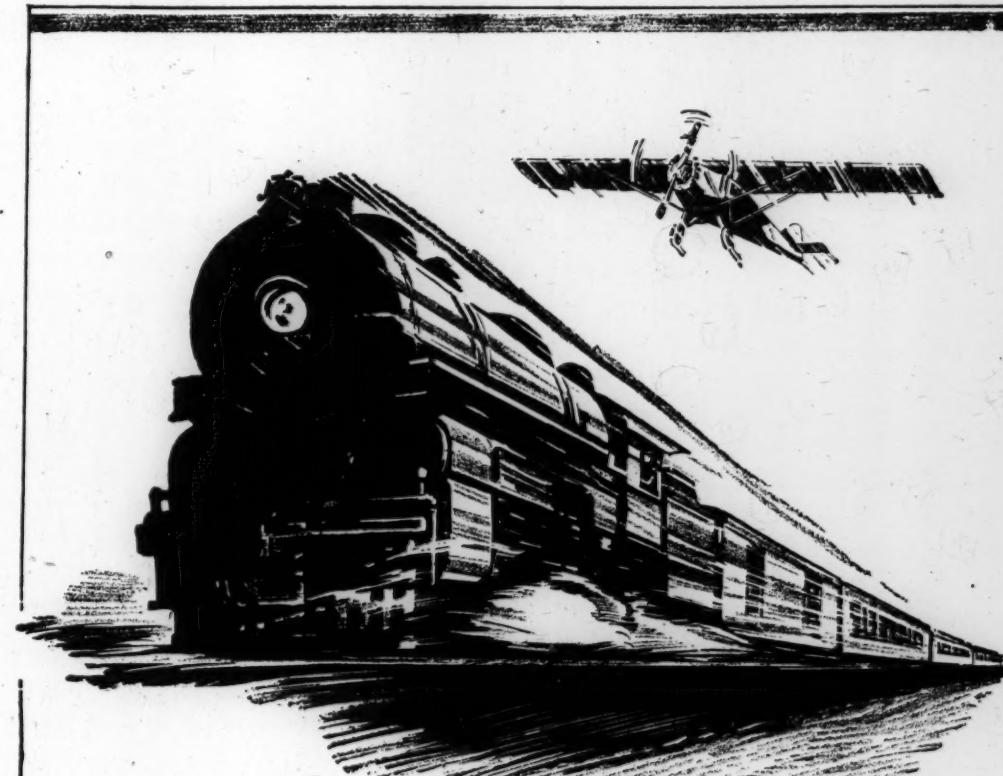
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THE AMERICAN New York and St. Louis 24 hrs. Philadelphia and St. Louis 22 hrs.	THE RED ARROW Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and the East
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COLUMBIA MEN TO PAY TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY

Come From All Over World
to Celebrate 175th Anniversary Exercises

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding as King's College, Columbia University is staging an elaborate celebration which will reach its climax on Thursday with a university convocation, at which an attendance of 10,000 is expected.

The convocation will emphasize the international character of Columbia. For the first time the university will accord recognition to a group of foreign alumni who have distinguished themselves in the various fields of their homelands. University medals will be bestowed on them and they will be known thereafter as medalists of the university. Those to be awarded medals represent Africa, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, England, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Syria.

Contributing further to the international nature of the event will be the presence of a large group of delegates from foreign universities, who will be seated in the front of the national costumes and carrying flags of their nations.

Similar to Commencement

The convocation will be similar to the university commencement exercises and will be held in the outdoors in front of the massive library building. Facing a speakers' stand built around Daniel Chester French's bronze Alma Mater, the spectators will be seated in South Court, in 116th Street, which will be closed to traffic, and in South Field.

As a part of the exercises, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, will present honorary degrees to a group of distinguished men whose names have not yet been announced. Numerous prominent public officials, university presidents and diplomats representing many countries will walk in the procession.

The first formal event of the celebration was the presentation to the university of a group of portraits on behalf of alumni and various civic, historical and ecclesiastical residents of New York, who, as Chief Justice of New York, was said to have been the first promoter of King's College, to those of distinguished members of the present faculty.

Famous Portraits Shown

Among those whose portraits are included in the group are: John Jay of the class of 1764, diplomat, jurist and humanitarian; Clement C. Moore of the class of 1798, author, pioneer and Hebrew lexicographer; John Slidell of the class of 1810, diplomatist of the Confederate States; Alexander Hamilton of the class of 1777, statesman; John Stevens of the class of 1767, inventor and steamboat builder; Henry Fairfield Osborn, research professor of zoology; John Dewey, professor of philosophy, and Brander Matthews, professor of English and dramatic literature.

The paintings will remain on exhibition in the library building until Nov. 8. The celebration began with the opening of a series of historical exhibits, 12 in number, tracing the growth of the university and the lives of some of its great men. Foremost among these exhibits is the collection of Columbia, on view in Avery Hall. It was arranged by Milton Halsey Thomas, curator of the Columbia. Simultaneously the New York Public Library is showing a collection of prints and other relics descriptive of New York in 1754, the

year of the founding of King's College.

Traces Columbia's Growth
The Columbia collection, which has been carefully assembled and preserved during a long period of years, traces pictorially the growth of Columbia University from the little college built in "Little Old New York" a century and three-quarters ago. Rare prints of the first college buildings and pictures of the first teachers and students, faded and time-worn, together with old documents, are treasured as the only means of perpetuating the memory of King's College.

Then there is another group of Columbia recalling the days at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, which are within the memory of many members of the present faculty.

One of the most significant exhibits, as it relates to the earliest days of King's College, is that illustrating the careers of Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College (1754-1765), and William Samuel Johnson, his son, first president of Columbia College (1787-1800).

Centers About Samuel Johnson
This exhibition centers about a new four-volume collection of the writings of Samuel Johnson, shown for the first time. It is published by the Columbia University Press, edited by Herbert and Carol Schneider, with a foreword by Dr. Butler.

Incidents in the career of Alexander Johnson, the first American to study at King's College, are recalled by a collection of Hamilton memorabilia assembled in John Jay Hall, which includes several portraits. A feature of the exhibit is a group of unpublished letters written by Hamilton, loaned by direct descendant, Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, of Elmsford, N. Y.

Similar exhibits bear on the life of John Jay, an alumnus of King's College of the year 1764, and Robert R. Livingston of the class of 1768. An exhibit recalling the careers of John Stevens, of the class of 1768, and other engineers trained at Columbia, is on view in the Engineering Building.

In Barnard Hall, Barnard College, there is an exhibit tracing the development of education for women at Columbia, which began during the presidency of Frederick A. P. Barnard, who established Barnard College and opened the university graduate courses to women on equal terms with men.

Government Stops Advice to Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The policy initiated by William J. Donovan when he was assistant to the Attorney-General under President Coolidge of giving "advice in advance" to big business corporations planning mergers has been reversed as a general rule by the Hoover Administration. Henceforth, as indicated by Attorney-General William D. Mitchell, in his recent speech before the national convention of the American Bar Association in Memphis, Tenn., corporations proposing combinations must do so strictly within law and on their own responsibility.

Mr. Donovan's practice was frequently under fire in the Senate, and on several occasions he was called before Senate committees and questioned about the details of certain transactions. The Justice Department, Mr. Mitchell declared, will not under the present regime undertake any modification of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Laws.

Mr. Donovan in his "advice in advance" policy specifically always made it clear that such counsel did not in any sense give immunity or prevent legal action against business groups. Mr. Mitchell's address indicated definitely that the Hoover Administration does not contemplate any such practice. The Attorney-General, he stated, "has no power to license anyone to violate any statute."

John Lord O'Brien now occupies the position in the Department of Justice formerly held by Mr. Donovan, but his importance in the department is far less than that of his predecessor. Under the Hoover Administration the situation is entirely different. Mr. Mitchell fixes the policies of the department in close association with President Hoover.

NEW ORLEANS LINKED TO OLD SPANISH TRAIL

Historic City and Environs
Afford Scenes of Great
Interest to Motorists

This is the second of a series of six articles on the subject, "Mexico and the Gulf Coast Beckon the Winter Motorist," outlining how recent highway improvement has made it possible for an automobile to travel from the capital of the United States to the capital of Mexico with only a comparatively short shipment by rail in Mexico.

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Leaving the Mississippi Gulf Coast resorts and the picturesque Pearl River section, the motorist who is following the Old Spanish Trail westward has a choice of entering New Orleans by a free ferry at the Rigolets or by a toll bridge nearly five miles long across the eastern end of Lake Pontchartrain.

Until recently, the free route involved crossing of another ferry at Chef Menteur, where a bridge was completed last summer. The ferry is now supplanted by a bridge which is under construction now and should be completed in January, 1930. This will provide, for the first time, a free route by bridges to the east of New Orleans.

The motorist will find part of the road under construction west of the Chef Menteur, because a 15-mile approach to this city is being paved 60 feet wide. The state is attempting to keep most of this highway in good condition while the improvement goes on. This will be the widest section of the transcontinental trail and one of the best roads in the United States. The need for the wider road has become urgent with the increasing traffic between New Orleans and the Gulf Coast.

Opportunities for Sightseeing

Here the visitor recognizes many opportunities for sightseeing. In "America's Most Interesting City," to employ the slogan of the Association of Commerce. The motorist who is inclined to linger usually divides his time between the historic places in the city and the attractive trips to the country. If he has time, he may also take a boat trip on the Mississippi River, Lake Pontchartrain or on the smaller lakes and bays near the Gulf. Much of the marshland can be seen only by boat.

New Orleans' historic center about its Vieux Carre, often referred to as "the French Quarter," but actually reflecting almost as much of the Spanish influence as the French.

Streets in the Vieux Carre, not being laid out for automobile traffic, can be seen best by one who strolls through. The narrower streets have been made "one way," but this does not remove the difficulty of sightseeing by motorcar.

For one who can pull himself away from the babel of the French Market, where bargaining tones mix with snatches from operatic airs; the queer shops on Royal Street, where the proprietors of antique stores are overly polite but not overzealous to sell; and the numerous amusing and interesting sights to be found on every hand, there is plenty to see elsewhere.

Cries of "Lif' Dat Bale"

Down on the levee, wharf and dockhands are being told to "Lif' dat bale!" until it can be placed on a mechanical conveyor. Perhaps a banana shipment has just arrived, or a load of baling cotton is being taken to a large mill on the river front.

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Opposite Hotel Plaza

Creator of the Bob Distingue

There are sugar and oil refineries, lumber yards, the cotton exchange, factories and enterprises that help to make up the new New Orleans—all within easy reach of the Old Spanish Trail. But it is not surprising that most visitors prefer what they find in the picturesque Vieux Carre.

Perhaps another explanation for this preference should be stated—the restaurants. Visitors often credit New Orleans with being the only city in the United States where cooking is looked upon as an art. However that may be, one finds a diversity of French, Spanish, and Italian cooking in the French Quarter—a diversity that leaves little for the tourist to want.

In the several first-class commercial hotels, and in numerous American style cafes and restaurants, one may get the usual kinds of southern foods. As for hotels, New Orleans is lacking in the resort type. Outside the city, noteworthy drives invite the tourist.

Boating and fishing are favorite diversions for residents and visitors in this section. The mild climate makes these sports seasonal in winter.

G. O. P. REGULARS DENY CAMPAIGN ON INSURGENTS

Kahn Likely to Refuse Post
of Treasurer Because of
Party Differences

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Announcement by George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, that Otto H. Kahn, New York financier, has been selected as the treasurer of the committee, has precipitated a sharp line of cleavage among Republican leaders.

Many of them hold that the National Committee should be the sole collecting agency for the party's campaigns, whether national, senatorial or congressional. J. R. Nutt, national treasurer, is said to particularly hold this view.

The White House is reported to be of the same opinion and from certain quarters the information is forthcoming that Mr. Moses was asked by the President to reconsider the Kahn appointment, but that he declined to do so, asserting that "this is a Senate matter and one in which we alone are interested."

Because it is known that the White House does not look with favor upon the selection of a separate treasurer, it is expected here that Mr. Kahn, who is most friendly to the President, will not accept the appointment.

Mr. Moses declares that in that case he will appoint someone else, as he insists that the Senatorial Campaign Committee have its own collecting agency. Mr. Moses makes it clear that unless this form of organization is maintained he will not head the committee.

Some of the party leaders are recorded as having objected to the selection on the grounds that the naming of an international banker to raise funds for as important a campaign as confronts the Republican Party in the Senatorial elections next year was "politically very unwise."

From the progressives has come approval of Mr. Kahn's selection. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declared that he endorsed the appointment and expressed the view that Mr. Kahn's incumbency as treasurer would mean a high order

of integrity in the management of the campaign finances.

Mr. Nutt, following a conference with the President, frankly declared that Mr. Moses' decision was "obviously a mistake." He insisted that there was no need for two treasurers, and added that the matter of Mr. Kahn's selection had not been discussed with him.

Announcement of Mr. Kahn's selection as money raiser of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee immediately stirred into activity rumors that the regular Republicans were planning reprisals against the insurgent senators who are up for reelection next year.

Mr. Moses emphatically denied such purpose. He pointed out the impracticability of any such plan with the explanation that the Republicans will be far too busy trying to re-elect regulars without engaging in a contest against insurgents.

CHICAGO TO RIDE EASILY
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Six thousand comfortable, upholstered seats have been offered to Chicago street car riders by the installation of 100 new type cars. A wheel and axle indicates the easy-seat transportation units.

So You May Be Slender

The Perfect Form Foundation Garment will give you the natural slimness of figure with complete comfort and ease. Also made with special inner belt for large women.
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In our upstairs daylight shops you can feel and see the delicate gauze-like super sheer loveliness of these chiffrons in colors chosen by Paris. Delicate hues for evening, or the sun-up shades for the daytime ensemble in length to suit the petite miss or the taller woman—FULL-FASHIONED—all silk chiffron hosiery, GUARANTEED PERFECT, FOR NO MORE THAN \$1.05 THE PAIR.

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The aristocrats of luxurious warmth

—now made princess fitting

VESTS 6.50 PANTIES 8.75 COMBINATIONS 11.75

Just as warm as wearing a fine coat of fur next to your skin but so sheer that each garment may be pulled through a little finger ring. Tapered at the normal waistline to fit slenderly and smoothly beneath new silhouette gowns.

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California
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YOU may not know
the best way to
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The Santa Fe offers you the only extra fast, extra fine, extra fare service to Southern California—It has no rival.
Six daily California trains to choose from—
The Chief—extra fare because extra fast and extra fine.
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The Grand Canyon Limited—exclusively first class. No extra fare. Runs direct to Los Angeles carrying Pullmans for Phoenix and Grand Canyon as well as Los Angeles.
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Fred Harvey dining service is another distinctive feature of this distinctive railway.

Midwinter Escorted All-Expense Tours on certain days in January, February and March.

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The Indian-detour—Grand Canyon Line

MEN OF TREES ORGANIZATION GROWS IN AFRICA

Inculcating in Native Mind Idea of Doing 'One Good Deed Daily'

The experiences of the author of this series of three articles of which this is the second, in organizing in Kenya Colony, Africa, a band of forest preservers known as the Men of the Trees, is offered as an interesting contribution which should help educate the man on the street to the grave considerations involved in the world-wide need for forest conservation and rehabilitation.

By RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER

The ceremony of initiation into the ranks of the Watu wa Miti, or Men of the Trees, was first held on a hill known as Muzuga, which means "a treeless place"—an apt description for it commanded a view of a countryside once lovely with subtropical woodlands, now bleak and bare save for the scattered hamlets and a few distant "Kalinga" or sacred groves. After the first volunteers had come forward for tree planting, it soon became evident that some sort of simple initiation ceremony was necessary to safeguard the organization. I will endeavor to describe one of these impressively simple, and yet to me, inspiring gatherings. Here is a clear space in front of a solitary sacred tree upon whose great trunk has been tied the colors of the "Men of the Trees"—a white flag emblazoned with a green tree. In front of the tree, in a hollow square, stand the original members, under the leadership of the Forest Guides.

Hard by the great tree, and close to the colors, stands the master of ceremonies, who calls upon all members to prove their membership by holding forth their left hands, bearing the badge of membership.

Solemn Warning Given

To make doubly certain that no outsiders are present, the Forest Guides are asked, "Are all present true members?" They make a rapid survey of the ranks, and after a short pause reply, "All present are true members."

The recruits who desire initiation are then introduced and warned of the consequences of lightly making promises which they may be unable to perform. After this solemn warning, it has been found that candidates will waver and fall out. Those who continue in their desire to become members repeat solemnly the threefold promise:

"I promise before Ngai to do at least one good deed each day, to plant 10 trees each year, and to take care of trees everywhere."

The badge of membership is then formally tied upon the wrist of each new member and his attention called to the colors of the Forest Scouts, green, to remind him of his obligation to plant trees, and white, because the heart of every Forest Scout must be clean.

All that now remains is to give the

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SEA FOOD RESTAURANT
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Real Southern Cooking
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LUNCHEON DINNER
Our Specialty—FRIED CHICKEN
Near Christian Science church

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LUNCHEON DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER \$1.00
Served from 12:30 to 2:30 at
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W. 69th St., New York
LUNCHEON 12 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
TEA ROOM
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HOME COOKING
LUNCHEON 12 to 2
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:30 P. M., 85c and \$1.00
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
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Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Argentina.
2. \$6,500,000.
3. Petty sacrifices.
4. The dirigible costs from four to six times as much as the plane.
5. Because of their shifting methods of agriculture which necessitated the burning of much forest land.

African Native Farmer



The Gentleman in Shorts and Motor Cap is Being Trained by Forestry Officers How to Plant Trees Between His Food Crops and Thus Conserve Valuable Timber.

newly initiated Forest Scout a secret sign and password.

The idea of performing one unselfish act every day in the service of others was entirely new to the thoughtless, pleasure-loving warrior, and he did not quickly understand the idea underlying this pledge. Some days after the first big initiation ceremony had taken place, a number of the new initiates came to my camp. I had been out all day in the saddle, had just returned, and was enjoying refreshments, when my Arab boy, Ramazani, came to tell me that a number of Morans were waiting to see me. Not wishing to attend to further business I dismissed the matter, as I thought, when I told my boy, "Kesho" (meaning tomorrow), I was somewhat surprised when later I went out and found 30 or 40 Forest Scouts waiting to see me.

"What do you want?" I asked.

"Were you not told to come tomorrow? No more shauris (business) today."

One stalwart spoke up for the rest with winning frankness, "Sir, we have come to ask you to help us to think of a good deed. In two hours the sun will go down and so far we have been unable to think of a good deed to do. Please help us."

Native Idea of 'Good'

The very simplicity of a good deed, just a simple service rendered to someone else, was too much for the immediate understanding of a warlike race which could more easily have fathomed the "good" of destroying a man-eating lion, or performing some doughty deed like that of St. George and the Dragon.

The Men of the Trees are organized throughout on a simple plan. The organization in the tribe is known as The Forest; The Forest is divided into Districts, each taking its name from the most important tree to be found growing in that district, for instance there is the Mutarakwa District, named after the famous pencil cedar, and there is the Mutumayu District, named after the olive. These Districts again are divided into Branches, each Branch being in command of a local chief who holds the rank of Forest Guide. Hence, there are the Forest, the Trees, and the Branches.

Although started in Kenya Colony,

the organization is growing rapidly into an African brotherhood, and the ideals of the Men of the Trees are penetrating into some of the most remote places of this great silent continent.

Appeal to Imagination

Our own country, and the rest of the so-called civilized world, finds relief in international games and the like, but games, apart from tests of individual skill and prowess, are themselves the product of an advanced civilization, and do not readily provide a common meeting ground for peoples to whom they are unfamiliar. In the first instance, at least, the appeal must be made to the imagination, and that was the appeal to the Forest Scout movement.

Again, the uneducated must be shown a definite object before they can be expected to devote themselves to any purpose. As I have previously explained, the duty of the Men of the Trees is to guard and protect their native woodlands and to insure that, whenever a tree is cut down or destroyed, a new one is planted in its stead. This idea is sufficiently valuable in itself. But beneath it lie the foundations of a much wider ideal embodying the gradual uplifting of the public mind leading ultimately to the highest standards of citizenship which are essential to the well-being of the world.

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New Suits

for business and professional men

SCOTT & COMPANY buy their own wools, linings, trimmings from the world's leading mills—design and tailor under their own most critical supervision in their own Boston workrooms.

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Suits \$65 to \$85

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SENATOR BURTON, PUBLIC SERVANT, HAS PASSED ON

His Career Was Largely Devoted to Furtherance of International Amity

WASHINGTON (P)—After a long career devoted largely to public service and the advancement of world peace, Theodore E. Burton, Senator from Ohio, has passed on here.

At a time when most men are looking forward to retirement, he returned to Congress to round out his career by seven years of service in the House and Senate devoted almost entirely to the furtherance of international amity.

By his return to both houses of Congress he established a precedent. No other American had ever served first in the House, then in the Senate, returned to the House and again served in the Senate.

Until Mr. Burton, John Quincy Adams, with service in the House, then the Presidency, and again in the House, and William E. Mason of Illinois, with service first in the House, then in the Senate, and once more in the House, had held the record.

Mr. Burton's second period of service in the House started as American troops were returning victorious from France and a war weary world was sighing for perpetual peace. He first advocated the abolition of poisonous gas in warfare; then threw his force behind a move to outlaw the aggressor nation in international strife, and thirdly clashed with his party leaders in the House in their contest with Calvin Coolidge in 1926 over the appropriation of funds to start the last three of the eight 10,000 cruisers authorized two years previously.

In this dispute between the President and Congress Mr. Burton, late one winter afternoon held House members in their seats long after the lights had been turned on in pleading the cause of disarmament as a means of world peace.

He said he was looking out over a horizon far beyond the controversy between the White House and Congress and thinking of other years, and to him it appeared a question of whether the most powerful nation of the world was to lead the way in limiting naval power, to his mind, the aggressive power of any nation.

Mr. Burton lost in this contest. Funds were provided, but the goal on which he kept his eye, reduction of sea power, apparently is nearer, with the great naval powers preparing to gather in London in January to consider such a step.

Women Consumers Oppose Tariff Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—The possible effect of the proposed tariff law upon the family market basket is to be made the subject of an investigation by the newly-formed Consumers' Committee to Investigate Living Costs consisting of a number of prominent women who assert that it is time that the hand which carries the basket to market take hold of the tariff or any other economic cause affecting the price of the goods which go into the basket.

Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes of Smith College told the committee she had looked everywhere in vain to find someone who was working for the protection of the consumers' interests. Home economists, she said, merely accept conditions as they are and try to teach women to buy as well as they can at current prices.

"The opinion of the economists of the country is more than 90 per cent opposed to the pending tariff bills," said Dr. Lewis H. Haney, director of the Bureau of Business Research of New York University. According to Dr. Haney, the economists hold that increased protection means increased cost of living.

Many Saved as Lake Boat Sinks in Storm

KENOSHA, Wis. (P)—Three score persons were rescued by coast guards from the veteran lake steamer Wisconsin, which sank off the Kenosha shore in a storm Oct. 23. Capt. D. H. Morrison and from 12 to 17 men were believed to have gone down with the ship.

The vessel carried a crew of approximately 60 men. E. E. Taylor, president of the Goodrich Lines, said many of whom were making their first voyage. No women were aboard the ship when it left Chicago with a cargo of merchandise for Milwaukee. A cabin maid, Mrs. Davidson of Chicago, had missed the boat.

Two of the three passengers were saved. C. H. Sjostrand of Eckelson, N. D., the third passenger, was missing. The other men rescued by coast guard crews from Racine and Kenosha were members of the crew.

Twelve men who clung to a life raft were rescued by the Chamber Brothers' fishing tug and were brought ashore.



Unusual Value at \$9.75

Two-piece, good quality, jersey dress with cardigan jacket and pleated skirt with vestee top. Choice of grey, black, greens, blues, tans and purples. Sizes 16 to 44. On our third floor, where you will find many other attractive jersey dresses and sweaters at very reasonable prices.

The CORA CHANDLER Shop
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. (Chandler's Corset Store)

HORTÉ POUDRE CHARMANT

HORTÉ Poudre Charmant was especially created for that inner circle of discriminating women to whom quality is always the first consideration. Now, because of increasing demand, it is possible to offer this superior powder through the better shops at a price of \$1.00 the box.

Horté Poudre Charmant is unconditionally guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

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1.00 the Box
If your dealer cannot supply you we will gladly fill your order direct, postage paid, on receipt of \$1.00.



Chandler & Co.

Boston Common

Tremont Street at West



Drawn by
Chandler
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After Rose
Valois, felt
with ermine
godets, 22.50

The Contrast of Fur and Felt in Hats

This is an outstanding Paris gesture—combining felt with fur that is no less supple than itself. Many new models show brim or crown inserts, soft folds and bows for which galyak, ermine and other flat furs are widely used.

15.00 to 22.50 to 35.00

French Salon—Second Floor

Beautiful Furs on Luxurious Coats

\$165 \$245

Coats that are almost enveloped in kit fox, beaver, badger or beautiful lynx in the form of shawl collars, deep cuffs, borders and partial borders. Supple broad-tail cloth, Cressella and Marva accentuate the clever flares, straight lines and princess effects of the mode.

Women's Coats—Third Floor

Grace and Charm the theme of Afternoon Gowns

\$45



Canton crepe with beading at neckline and wrists, \$45.00



Broad-tail cloth with kit fox. Afternoon gown, \$45.00

Women's Gowns—Fourth Floor

This season the afternoon gown comes into its own and portrays the most charming fashion details—beaded trimmings, touches of exquisite lace, the princess line, uneven longer skirts and figure-molding lines. All these are at their best in soft, transparent velvet or lustrous canton crepe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE INDUSTRY FOUND GOING FORWARD

Textile and Shoe Trades
Declared in Best Shape
Since World War

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Rowland B. Jacobs of Laconia, president of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, told the seventeenth annual meeting of the association that progress during the past year fully equalled expectations, and that future prospects were excellent.

There is no doubt, he said, that the textile and shoe industries, as well as other lines, are in better condition than at any time since the war.

"In saying this," he said, "let me not be misunderstood. We, in the textile industry, know that profits are still far short of a satisfactory level. In other industries this qualification is unnecessary. With the marked increase in shoe factories in the State, for instance, I am reliably informed that this industry is in good condition and that everything points to prosperous business in 1930."

Turning to transportation, Mr. Jacobs said freight service was never better, and pointed out that many New Hampshire communities now enjoy overnight service from Boston, and improved western connections.

The speaker called attention to steps taken by the association, the State Publicity Board, public utilities and the Boston & Maine Railroad to co-operate in collection of data on available factory sites, water power and freight facilities.

Application of the "cold mileage basis" to New England railroad rates, in accordance with the trend of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent rulings, would be an added burden to New England industry to which his road, along with other New England railroads, is opposed, said N. W. Hawkes, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in an address before the association.

Mr. Hawkes warned the manufacturers against complaints which reach the ears of the Interstate Commerce Commission as they result generally, he said, in the prescription of rates "on a cold mileage basis" which little or no consideration is given to elements which heretofore have controlled rate making. With such a frozen rate structure we are left at a loss to make allowance for the conditions under which a number of our New England industries have been located," he said.

"The Boston & Maine Railroad has steadfastly contended that New England industry should continue to be accorded differential rates to the West," he continued in reference to the question of their continuance which is now pending.

**WAGES CUT \$62,500,000
IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—A judgment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has reduced the

basic wage in the State to \$19 a week from \$21.50 and fixed the basic rural wage at \$15.50.

The commission has postponed operation of the new rates for 10 days to enable the State Legislature to consider the whole situation. A dissenting member of the commission, describing the reduction as "a catastrophic wage and a miscarriage of social justice," estimated that it represents a decrease in total wages of \$62,500,000.

**NEWSPAPER EDITORS
Scan Contempt Law**

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Legislative revision of New York State laws relative to contempt of court procedure will be sought by the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors if a survey now under way indicates that the freedom of the press is being curbed.

Paul Benton, managing editor of the Rochester Times-Union and chairman of the society's investigating committee, described the study before the quarterly meeting of the Western New York Publishers' Association, just concluded here. Under one possible change, he said, the judge who makes contempt of court charges would not be permitted to sit in judgment upon the case, as he is able to do under the present statute.

"There is no doubt whatever that the contempt laws in virtually every state in the Union are badly in need of simple revision, which will make for more substantial justice than is possible for an editor to obtain at present," Mr. Benton said. The system whereby the judge passes judgment on his own charges, he added, "cannot but be abhorrent to the fundamental sense of American justice." Although appeals to higher courts prevent the judge from being "an absolute monarch in the contempt field," he declared, the expense, uncertainty and delay of litigation make the appeal an added burden.

**Year-Round Roads
Wanted for Farms**

WEST BADEN, Ind.—For every mile of trunk line highway built in the United States by federal or state authorities the American Farm Bureau Federation insists upon an "equitable proportionate mileage" of secondary farm-to-market roads.

This new program was announced by Sam H. Thompson, president of the federation, at the paving convention here.

If the farmer could get to market on year-round paved roads, Mr. Thompson pointed out, one cause of market gluts at harvest time, with the attendant price-depression, could be avoided.

"Our entire purpose," Mr. Thompson concluded, "is to bring the farm population nearer to their markets, thus making it possible to step up the whole farm operation in all the great agricultural states."

**Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Evelyn D. Rea, Fort Myers, Fla.
Loretta K. Stevens, Edgewood, R. I.
Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, Ottawa, Can.
George S. Richardson, Ottawa, Can.
Mrs. Masser, York, Eng.
Mr. Dea O. Woolley, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. L. Bert Masser, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. S. B. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. C. H. Williams, Mystic, Conn.
Raymond Pawley, New York City.
Mrs. Sadie B. James, St. Louis, Mo.
William M. James, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. C. Theroux, Paris, France.
Mrs. Ralph K. Wadsworth, New York City.
Ralph K. Wadsworth, New York City.

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TOWEL WASH LAUNDRY & P.
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**IRISH FREE STATE
SEEKS CENSORSHIP**

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUBLIN—The Minister of Justice, James Fitzgerald-Kenny, is finding a difficulty in selecting five persons to form his board for the censorship of publications. Canon Boylan, vice-president of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, the only member appointed so far, is a well-known authority on Eastern languages, of which he is professor at University College, Dublin.

The names of the remaining four members are still to be announced, and it is hoped at least one will be a woman.

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MAISON DE GENRE**

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TORONTO

**IRISH FREE STATE
SEEKS CENSORSHIP**

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUBLIN—The Minister of Justice, James Fitzgerald-Kenny, is finding a difficulty in selecting five persons to form his board for the censorship of publications. Canon Boylan, vice-president of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, the only member appointed so far, is a well-known authority on Eastern languages, of which he is professor at University College, Dublin.

The names of the remaining four members are still to be announced, and it is hoped at least one will be a woman.

**25-27-29
George Street HENRI ET CIE CROYDON
MAISON DE GENRE**

**LADIES' TAILORS
FURRIERS
MILLINERS**

**GOWNS
BLOUSES
SPORTS WEAR**

"CROYDON'S LEADING SPECIALTY HOUSE"

MASCOT WIDEFORM SHOES
Bring You Style and Comfort

Folly to tolerate foot uneasiness, to squirm your feet into shoes too tight, when MASCOT WIDEFORM will give you comfort in excelsis, plus pleasing style. Try them and know for yourself the real joy they can give.

NORVICH SHOE CO.
NORWICH, ENGLAND

**292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor
Kingsdale 5171 Toronto, Canada**

**Elgin 3743-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840**

**COOPER
florist**
71 WEST KING ST., TORONTO
and ROYAL YORK HOTEL

**"Bredin's
Bread
is
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SUNLESS NORTH BASKS IN BRIGHT LIGHT AT MINES

(Continued from Page 1)

ment's archives. His report will probably be used as bulletins of the Department of Commerce, profusely illustrated with maps, statistical charts and photos.

On his return, Mr. Osborne received instruction from Washington to make a second trip to Lapland for a report on the care and preservation of reindeer, and of their products, such as meat, gloves, vests, knife handles, carved from antlers.

This trip he hopes to make in mid-winter, traveling on sledges and clothed in skins. To study the migrations of reindeer in search of pasture, it is necessary to be on the spot in the winter, when these take place.

Out of the 6,000,000 of Sweden's population, Mr. Osborne states 109,282 inhabitants are found in Swedish Lapland, of which only 7 per cent (or about 7500) are Lapps. The remainder are Swedes, Norwegians and Finns. Out of these, 4000 are so-called nomad Lapps and the rest are mountain and fisher Lapps. The first two classes are of a higher type than are the fisher Lapps, who are less intelligent.

About 250,000 reindeer are found in Sweden. The census is difficult to take, both of reindeer and of the Lapps owing to their respective migratory habits. When the census man reaches their home, the Lapps may be up in the mountains, for they believe that they are the masters of the reindeer.

Nevertheless when the reindeer decide to move in search of food, their

masters are bound to follow and to go where the reindeer leads, whether it is the boundaries allotted him or not. This often leads to serious differences between the tribes and even to difficulties with the Norwegian and Finnish authorities. A treaty between Sweden and Norway regulates the number of reindeer passing the border. As the pasture land is limited, failure to hold to this treaty often causes trouble. Last spring two rich Lapps traveled to Stockholm and waited upon the King, hoping to persuade him to allow their reindeer to pasture on forbidden ground. Their mission failed, but there was much sympathy with the distracted masters who could not control their reindeer.

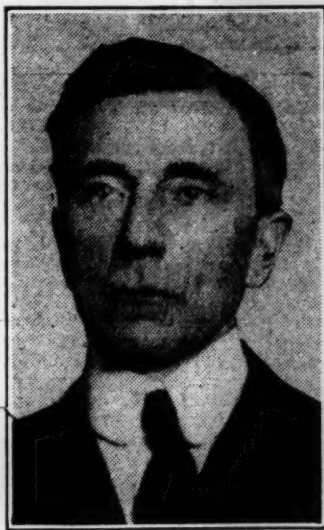
In Mr. Osborne's opinion, it is not true that the reindeer is disappearing. "I believe at present that there is an overproduction of reindeer for the pasture land available," he said. Reindeer are the only wealth of the Lapps—one reindeer is valued at an average of 50 kroner.

The boundaries of Lapland do not conform to any division of provinces or parts of Sweden. Swedish Lapland covers 42,000 square miles, and is somewhat less than the State of Pennsylvania.

An experiment has been made of taking Swedish Lapps from Norway to Alaska for the purpose of teaching the Indians how to care for reindeer.

A study of the Lappish schools for use in Alaska is also being made. The textbooks provided by the Swedish government for Lappish children are profusely illustrated with pictures of their own activities, industries and home utensils. There are bright-colored maps and designs for their carving from reindeer antler. The teachers in the Lapp schools today are Swedish, and they teach the Swedish language. The Lapps hold jealousy to the Lappish language, which has never been used in books with the exception of two by Johan Turi, the only literary Lapp that has

To Study Reindeer



JOHN BALL OSBORNE
United States Consul-General in Sweden, who is carrying on official investigations of Lapland.

ever lived. His two books "Muittalus Samid Birra" (A Book about the Life of the Lapps) translated into Swedish and Danish, taken down by word of mouth by a Danish woman and published in Stockholm in 1910; and "Lappish Texts" written by Johan and Per Turi (his nephew) translated in English and published in Copenhagen 1918-1919.

REV. DR. JOHN R. STRATON
CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, noted militant fundamentalist Baptist preacher, has passed on here. He was

pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in New York but by his aggressive campaigns against modernism, and especially evolution, he gained nationwide prominence. During the last presidential campaign he took an active part against the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, attacking him from his pulpit and campaigning against him in the South.

Schools in Capital Increase in Number

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Increasing importance of the national capital as an educational center is evidenced by figures compiled by the local Board of Trade, showing that approximately 28,500 students are attending private universities here, and that about \$30,000,000 is spent annually on learning over there that provided by the public schools.

The survey also revealed that there are approximately 2000 persons engaged in teaching in other than the public schools, ranging from college professors to instructors in mechanical and commercial subjects.

The universities in Washington have an estimated enrollment of 17,500, private schools and girls' seminaries 6100, technical schools 1789, commercial and applied art courses 1150 and business colleges 2000. In addition, thousands are taking correspondence courses from Washington institutions, it was found.

CALENDAR REFORM FAVORED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reform of the calendar was favored by a comfortable majority in the nation-wide referendum of members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. But since the proposals failed to receive a two-thirds majority, the chamber will not commit itself to their support.

HIGHER WAGES DECLARED DUE TO ADVERTISING

Aviation and Merchandising
Executives Discuss Trend
of Modern Age

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., (AP)—Aviation came into the foreground early in the annual convention of the New England Advertising Clubs, with Miss Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic, making an address in its interests. John H. Trumbull, the "Flying Governor" of Connecticut; Henry J. White, secretary-treasurer of the Wilson Flying Corporation of New York, and Bernard MacFadden, New York publisher, also spoke.

Gilbert T. Hodges, member of the executive board of the New York Sun, and formerly president of the Advertising Club of New York, told the convention that "this is not the age of airplanes or radio, but it is the age of advertising."

"Advertising," he said, "lowers prices and advances wages."

A demonstration of rapid two-way communication between this city and foreign points was given by Gales Ferguson, manager of the advertising division of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, of New York, as a supplement to his address on "Speeding the Modern Business Tempo." The messages, were sent to Melbourne, Australia, were sent to noted advertising men

throughout the world and their replies were read to the gathering of 500 delegates.

Dr. W. J. Reilly, research director of the Erickson Company of New York; Louis H. Bronson, of Bronson and Townsend of New Haven; L. J. McCarthy, associate director of the marketing division of the International Magazine Company, and Paul R. Ladd, secretary of the retail merchants division of the Chamber of Commerce in Providence, spoke on the general subject of fact finding as a means of "tuning up" the business motor.

Miss Elsie E. Wilson of New York, president of the League of Advertising Women, and Miss Marion F. Brown, vice-president of the Boston Advertising Club, were among the speakers on the topic of modern problems in advertising.

Chester F. Edwards of Worcester, Mass., was elected president. Herbert F. Stevens of Boston was named vice-president, and Rudolph M. Henrich of Waterbury, secretary-treasurer.

UNIFICATION OF NEGRO WELFARE IS STUDIED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Unification of the efforts of social welfare agencies and educational institutions, interested in the dissemination of information about the Negro, is the aim of the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History here.

Means of having the study of Negro history incorporated in public school curricula and taken up by educational societies are being discussed. Attention is also being devoted to the attitude of the white adult and youth both in the North and South toward the Negro, as well as to the effect the present economic system has on the Negro.

SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

CLOSED ALL DAY ARMISTICE DAY

Out of respect for those men who so gallantly made the supreme sacrifice for their country during the late World War, and the 11th anniversary since the war came to a close, all First National Stores will close all day in Massachusetts, November 11th

Ocean Spray Cranberry
Sauce

Lge.
Can 21c

Friend's Beans

Lge.
Can 24c

Marshmallow Fluff

Lge.
Can 21c

Rich's Cocoa

8 Oz.
Can 23c

Veryfine Cider Refined

45c

Franco-American Spaghetti

3 Cans 25c

California Pea Beans

2 Lbs. 25c

Chiver's Marmalade Old English

1 Lb.
Jar 25c

Prudence Corned Beef Hash

Can 25c

Marshmallows CAMPFIRE

Lb.
Pkg. 25c

Seedless Raisins

3 Pkgs. 25c

No-Bone Codfish

Lb.
Pkg. 25c

Finast Ammonia

Qt.
Bot. 25c

Finast Tapioca

3 Pkgs. 25c

Finast Barley

3 Pkgs. 25c

Shaker Salt

3 Pkgs. 25c

Pop Corn LITTLE BUSTER

2 10 Oz.
Cans 25c

Prune Plums

3 Cans 25c

Super-Suds

3 Pkgs. 25c

Rice RICHMOND

3 Pkgs. 25c

5c PACKAGE CRACKERS

National Biscuit Co.'s Assortment Chocolate
Snaps, Vanilla Sandwich, Tid Bits, Animal
Crackers, Zu Zu, Ginger Snaps, Vanilla
Sandwich, Premium Sodas, Junior Nabisco,
Graham Crackers

6 pkgs. 25c

CANDY BARS

Full Assortment Except Hershey Bar and
Milky Way, Baby Ruth, Big Banker, Wafers,
Jumbo Pop, Patties, Chocolate Pop, Midgots,
Cream Almond Bar, Old Nick, Bolsters.

8 for 25c

JELL-O

BABO

WAX PAPER

TOILET PAPER Rich-

mon

GRAPE FRUIT JUICE

3 Pkgs. 25c

2 Pkgs. 25c

3 ROLLS 25c

4 ROLLS 25c

2 cans 25c

PRIZE
BREAD Large
Loaf 8c

IT'S ELECTRICALLY BAKED

From Ocean to Ocean

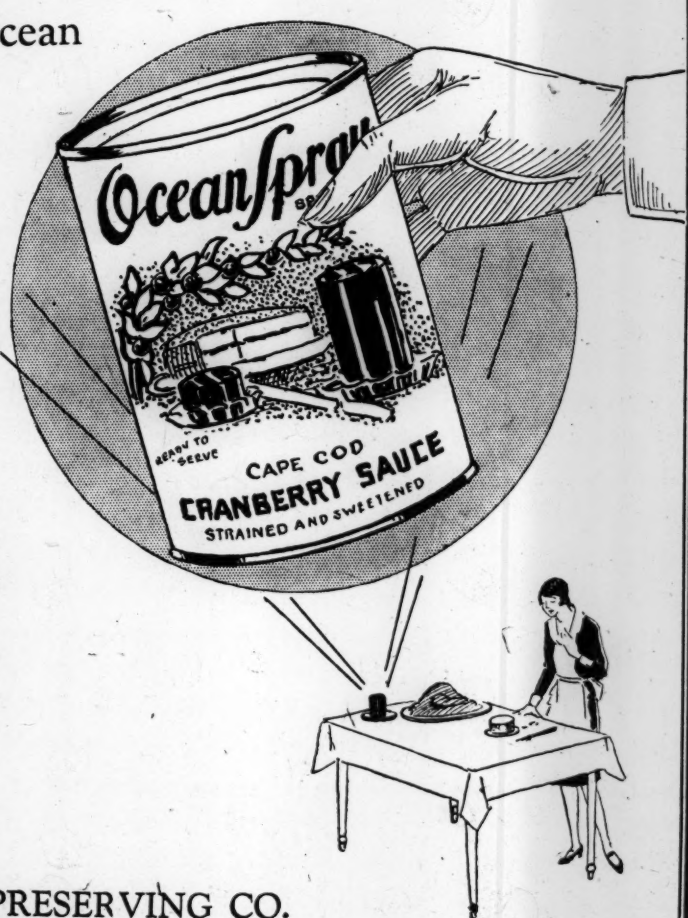
a constant supply of

OCEAN
SPRAY

CRANBERRY
SAUCE

is supplying the cranberry
need of the American
Housewife—delicious with
chicken, fowl and turkey—
an economical and easy way
to serve cranberries. "The
dish that tops off the meal."

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.
SOUTH HANSON, MASS.



"I use it for so many
nice things—
salads and all kinds
of desserts—and
candy of course"



MARSHMALLOW FLUFF

makes the best
CHOCOLATE
CREAM PIE
you ever
tasted



Also for
Cakes
Candies
Frosting
Puddings
Sauces, etc.

A Truly New
England
Treat
MINCE
PIE!



... served at the first Thanksgiving in old
Massachusetts—
—made by New England mothers and grand-
mothers for generations.
—now can be enjoyed by using Mince Meat
as delicious as made years ago—without the
work of preparing it.

Friend's
New England
MINCE MEAT

"as good as Friend's Beans"

FRIEND BROTHERS, Melrose Station, BOSTON, MASS.

It can be bought from
your grocer, or send
30c to us for full
sized can post-
paid. It comes
ready to use.

Please send
me postpaid a
full-sized can of
Friend's Mince
Meat. I enclose 30c.

Name:

Address:

THE HOME FORUM

The Vision on the Mount

THESE great cathedrals of the earth, with their gates of rock, pavements of cloud, choirs of stream and stone, altars of snow, and vaults of purple traversed by the continual stars . . . seem to have been built for the human race, as at once their schools and cathedrals; full of treasures of illuminated manuscript for the scholar, quiet in pale cloisters for the thinker, glorious in holiness for the worshiper.

It is not mere chance or coincidence that the great visions of literature are pictured on the high places of the earth. Just as in all times men have lifted up their eyes unto the hills, so the imagination instinctively turns to the mountain top when it would pierce the veils of time and space, or when it would give expression to its most exalted moods. Is it the simple-hearted Goldsmith who would at a glance seize a bird's-eye view of the civilization of his time? He will choose an Alpine peak and there, he tells us:

I sit me down a pensive hour to spend;
And plac'd on high above the storm's career,
Look downward where an hundred realms appear.
Lakes, forests, cities, plains extending wide,
The pomp of kings, the shepherd's humbler pride.

Or is it the sublime Dante who would bring before his eyes the invisible splendor of Paradise? He will slowly struggle to the summit of a lofty mountain until there bursts upon his sight the mystic procession of the saints, "clothed with raiment of such whiteness as on earth was never."

Whether of the tangible things of time and place or of the realms of the unseen world, visions inevitably rise before the eyes of poet and seer on the loftiest peaks. Elevation of thought seeks elevation in place.

From the earliest beginnings of literature in ancient Israel these summits of vision rise before us. In the burning bush on Horeb came the vision which meant an awakening, spiritual preparation, as well as preliminary prophecy and promise. On Sinai was given the revelation of the law which stands as the ethical code through millenniums. On Nebo, with its summit of Pisgah, was revealed a final vision of the Promised Land.

With these exalted moods forever lifting themselves against the horizon we shall not wonder that the famous visions of later times find their setting on the mountain tops. We remember Spenser's Red Cross Knight, who represents Holiness, attaining at last the summit from which is revealed to him the "goodly city":

Clouds, mists, streams, watery rocks and emerald turf,
Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed,
Molten together, and composing thus,
Each lost in each, that marvellous array
Of temple, palace, citadel, and huge fantastic pomp of structure without name,
In fleecy folds voluminous, enveloped.

More often than any of his contemporaries did the soaring Shelley reach the mount of vision. In The Revolt of Islam his ideal figure of Liberty wins a lofty summit:

Upon the mountain's dizzy brink she
Sate spake not, breathed not, moved not—
There was thrown
Over her look the shadow of a mood
Which only clothes the heart in solitude.

A thought of voiceless depth—she stood alone;
Above, the heavens were spread;
Below, the flood
Was murmuring in its caves; the
Wind had blown
Her hair apart, through which her eyes and forehead shone.

And through her eyes the poet saw a humanity which would at last achieve true freedom.

This same ideal was more definitely discovered by Goethe in his drama of Faust's search for enduring happiness. After many vicissitudes Faust reaches the top of the mountain from which he catches the vision of self-realization in the service of others. He will reclaim from the sea low-lying marsh lands and construct a large domain upon which men may live and prosper. Of the many kinds of visions discerned through these many centuries it is Faust's, appropriately, which seems the most modern in the definitely practical application of high aim to the mundane needs of humanity.

But we cannot forget the seer who beyond all other men in the past century found the vision on the mountains. High among the Alps Ruskin wrote in the preface to The Queen of the Air, "I am writing where my work was begun thirty-five years ago." As the world knows, this labor began in visions, and continued in visions, through that long, unique career. His first recollection was of "intense joy, mingled with awe" when as a toddling child he looked down upon Derwent Water from the brow of Friar's Crag. From that moment the mountains became for him "the beginning and the end of all natural scenery." Almost from that moment did he begin to see the vision of all nature from the high places of the earth. And no man ever looked with more searching insight into nature and art, into human history and human nature—from the heights. Among the summits of the Alps he wrote his vision of "whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are true." It was he who discovered the towering heights as the "great cathedrals of the earth," and who proclaimed the boundless visions which all men might there find.

Whose walls and towers were builded high and strong
Of perle and precious stone, that caribon
Cannot describe, nor wit of man can tell;
Too high a ditty for my simple song.
The City of the great king high it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.
As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend
From highest heaven in glad some company,
And with great joy into that City wend,
As commonly as friend does with his friend.
Whereat he wondered much, and gan enquire,
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nation there empow'ered.

The New Jerusalem here glimpsed is disclosed to Bunyan's Christian from the top of the mountains called Delectable. To this peak he and Faithful have climbed toward the end of their long struggles, and their reward is the vision of the city not made with hands. "And the reflection of the sun upon the City was so extremely glorious that they could not, as yet, with open face behold it." Little more than paraphrase of the inspiring visions in the Revelation, this is the greatest conception of the mount of vision in all the world's prose outside of the Bible itself. Yet in the poetry of Milton, the vision broadens into a larger view of human history and destiny. From the highest peak of Eden to which Adam is led by the angel Michael,

The hemisphere of Earth in clearest ken
Stretched out to the amplest reach of prospect lay. . . .

His eye might there command where'er stood
City of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire.

Here does the angel pass the history of mankind before Adam's eyes in stupendous panorama; here does he interpret the divine plan for humanity. So is the climax of Paradise Lost the vision of a Paradise Regained.

Nor does the vision fall after Milton. We may well expect that the greater romantic poets would also climb at times to high elevations. In The Excursion the seer of Wordsworth looks from the heights upon

Glory beyond all glory ever seen
By waking sense or by the dreaming soul . . .
Clouds, mists, streams, watery rocks and emerald turf,
Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed,
Molten together, and composing thus,
Each lost in each, that marvellous array
Of temple, palace, citadel, and huge fantastic pomp of structure without name,
In fleecy folds voluminous, enveloped.

More often than any of his contemporaries did the soaring Shelley reach the mount of vision. In The Revolt of Islam his ideal figure of Liberty wins a lofty summit:

Upon the mountain's dizzy brink she
Sate spake not, breathed not, moved not—
There was thrown
Over her look the shadow of a mood
Which only clothes the heart in solitude.

A thought of voiceless depth—she stood alone;
Above, the heavens were spread;
Below, the flood
Was murmuring in its caves; the
Wind had blown
Her hair apart, through which her eyes and forehead shone.

And through her eyes the poet saw a humanity which would at last achieve true freedom.

This same ideal was more definitely discovered by Goethe in his drama of Faust's search for enduring happiness. After many vicissitudes Faust reaches the top of the mountain from which he catches the vision of self-realization in the service of others. He will reclaim from the sea low-lying marsh lands and construct a large domain upon which men may live and prosper. Of the many kinds of visions discerned through these many centuries it is Faust's, appropriately, which seems the most modern in the definitely practical application of high aim to the mundane needs of humanity.

But we cannot forget the seer who beyond all other men in the past century found the vision on the mountains. High among the Alps Ruskin wrote in the preface to The Queen of the Air, "I am writing where my work was begun thirty-five years ago." As the world knows, this labor began in visions, and continued in visions, through that long, unique career. His first recollection was of "intense joy, mingled with awe" when as a toddling child he looked down upon Derwent Water from the brow of Friar's Crag. From that moment the mountains became for him "the beginning and the end of all natural scenery." Almost from that moment did he begin to see the vision of all nature from the high places of the earth. And no man ever looked with more searching insight into nature and art, into human history and human nature—from the heights. Among the summits of the Alps he wrote his vision of "whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are true." It was he who discovered the towering heights as the "great cathedrals of the earth," and who proclaimed the boundless visions which all men might there find.

The Burthen of the Ass

On Christmas night at Bethlehem
When Shepherds came, I watched
With them
The Mother and the Child.
Who, warned from Herod's wrath to flee,
Were into Egypt borne by me,
Beyond the desert wild. . . .

And when unto his own,
With loud Hosannas to his name
As King the Son of David came,
My shoulders were his throne.
—JOHN B. TABB, Poems.

On the Platform of Persepolis

At the top of the great flight of steps there confronts you a bull-flanked portico called the Porch of Xerxes. Four great piers mark its two main portals, and are high and thick enough to shade one from even the midday sun. Below the colossal bulls, whose flanks are sculptured on the longer sides of the piers, and whose foreparts are planted on the ground in front as if to charge newcomers, we munched hard-boiled eggs and cheese and black native bread, while Christopher likened their long beribboned tails to the bell-pulls of their grandfathers, and drew unpleasant physical analogies to the hair on their flanks, which was frizzled into lines of little buttons that looked like backgammon men. I call them bulls, for that has been the custom, although two have outspread wings and two human faces with crowns and beards and ringlets. Unlovely and fantastic and sturdy are these sentinels. Sturdy, too, is the inscription above them: "I am Xerxes, the great King, King of Kings, the King of the many-tongued countries, the King of this great Universe, the son of Darius, the King, the Achaemenian."

The lower portion of the piers beneath the bodies of the monsters is the guest-book of Persepolis, where some who have passed this way and speculated and wondered have left their names. Few persons get to Persepolis as travellers to a famous spot are counted nowadays, but the stone blocks proclaim names which have been linked with Persia. If you have not read, you should, the story of Haxhi Baba, and its foreword written by Sir Walter Scott. Here you may see that its author, James Morier, came in 1809, the year before he went to Tehran as English Minister. Here in bold letters is chiselled: "Cap. James Malcolm, 1800," the attractive and intrepid Scotsman whose travels and writings on Persia have become classics, and who, too, was sent as English envoy to Tehran, after having served in India with a certain Colonel Arthur Wellesley. Here is recorded the visit in 1765 of Niebuhr, famous traveller and father of a famous son; and standing out larger than all the rest are the words, "Stanley, New York Herald, 1870."

Henry M. Stanley had already been commissioned by James Gordon Bennett to seek for Livingstone in Africa. He came first to Persia, then went to Africa, and found the explorer there in the following year.

Across some ground that students say was once a garden, but which now grows only bits of rock and a few tiny bits of grass, stands the once great audience-hall of the King of Kings. Long and low is the terrace on which it stood. Few of its seventy columns still stand, and those that do are cracked and scarred with the travail of earthquakes, the destruction of Alexander, and the passing of two thousand years.

You reach the terrace of this hall by one of four gentle flights of steps. But you do not ascend to it alone. Along the front face of the terrace it is seventy paces long—and where the shallow steps rise, are chiselled lines of others who are on their way also to do homage to the Great King who is allowing himself to be gazed at from the far end of the hall. Here are depicted in low-relief files of subject peoples bringing tribute, and rows of courtiers and companies of guards and warriors who mount the steps with you and crowd the pillared terrace. The great hall and join the splendid ceremonial place here and—if you can fool yourself and not mind the lizards that are playing hide-and-seek—is still in progress.

Close by is the palace of Darius, smaller, but also on a graceful elevation of its own, whose sides, too, are alive with warriors and attendants in relief, bearing food and drink to him whose every whim was law. Here, again, are shallow flights of steps easy to ascend for those who carried heavy tribute or wore cumbersome robes and trappings.—CORLEY AMORY JR., in "Persian Days."

Vanishing Swallows

All summer you watch a pair of swallows; you seem to be getting to know them, to be nearer their secret. Then a day comes when the aspens are beginning to be flecked with gold, long sprays of yellow tansy sweep the water, and in the hearts of the fruited elder-bushes are faint twitterings and gentle flutterings. Look down into the golden-tinted stream you see far within it the shadows of your swallows, remote and vague, as if the mist of distance had already descended between you and them, and you know that soon they will be the only birds of memory, mere flashes of the past, instead of the intimate little friends of your summer days. You can never know to what sun-baked cornice, what warm blue pool or purple-fruited tree they went on those swift wings of theirs. The passage of two birds across the sky appeals indescribably to the imagination. They come from the farthest horizon, flying swiftly high in the blue, pursuing their intent way and vanishing—you know not whither. They go for some far, trusting-place, some nest that is to be in willow or darkling fir, some place that their ancestors have known; and we are left with a memory of wings diving the air.—MARY WEBB, in "The Spring of Joy."



The Fisherman's Children. From the Painting by Bernardus Johannes Blommers.

BECAUSE the great masters of art in Amsterdam and in The Hague differed so greatly in their methods of painting, the whole glorious array of painters of The Hague have been grouped together by a younger generation and called, "The Hague School," a name that expresses the loftiest point of excellence reached by Dutch painting since the seventeenth century.

The Hague masters seem to have been characterized, in general for their often complicated solution of light, their breadth of view, and their masterliness of touch. In 1870 The Hague had become the center to which all the painters flocked. This preference was not accidental for at that time The Hague was surrounded by nature in all its fullness and sturdiness—rich meadows, horizons that absorbed every color, low-lying dunes, and the great North Sea imparting its pale-gray mistiness to the larger part of The Hague, as well as the long Scheveningen beach with its active fishing life—all so filled with possibilities for the color artist and the genre painter.

The nucleus of The Hague School of the nineteenth century seemed to center round Bosboom, Israels, Jacob and Matthew, Maris, and Anton Mauve, but many other splendid artists added luster to the school and to the wonderful collection of art in The Hague. The youngest of this generation of painters was Bernardus Johannes Blommers who was born at The Hague in 1845. He was the pupil of Bisschop and The Hague Academy, but he is said to have formed himself, for his work seems to have little in common with that of his master, yet often shows the influence of Israels and the great Dutch artists of the past. Blommers always saw his fisher folk from the glad and robust side. His "Mother's Joy," at the Municipal Museum in Amsterdam, having every quality but that of atmosphere, shows, also, the healthy side of his art which found even more forceful expression in the "Fish Woman," and in the more refined and delicate treatment of "The Fisherman's Children," here shown in reproduction. Here one can see that his style of drawing is not heavy, but light, attractive, and cheerful. The delight of the young boy in the ship he is trying to fashion, the pleased interest of the older sister, and the sunlight on happy faces, so attracts one's interest that the plain interior makes little impression except as a background. Blommers delighted in painting sunny interiors, or beaches flooded with silver light; even rainy days had a somewhat cheerful atmosphere.

Blommers worked in both oil and water color, and was a good etcher; he won medals from Paris, Munich, Brussels, Antwerp and other places. From his lovely Villa Johannes the artist saw the beauties of Scheveningen and found much that was lovable among the fisher folk, all of which he has transcribed so richly in his pictures.

Das Denken klären

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAß Neusiedler eine überwundene Wildnis zuerst urban machen müssen, ehe sie mit dem Bauen beginnen können, gilt als allgemein anerkannte Voraussetzung. Ein rechtmäßiger Anspruch auf den Grund und Boden, den man bebauen will, und das Räumen der Baustelle sind offensichtliche Erfordernisse, die nicht außer acht gelassen werden dürfen. Geradezu verhält es sich mit dem heiligen, dringenden Bedürfnisse des Bauens im geistigen Sinne. Der große Prophet Jesaja wurde nicht müde, sein Volk aufzurütteln, anzuspornen und zu trösten, um ihm die Bahn zu seinem geistigen Fortschritt zu ebnen. Er erklärte seinen Zeitgenossen, die große Verwirrung, die durch die Sünde entsteht, wie es in seiner Schrift des 3. Kapitels seines Buchs heißt. Es wird allgemein zugegeben, daß aus sündhaften Beweggründen und Handlungen nur Verwirrung entstehen kann, weil sie des Gesetzes der Gerechtigkeit ermangeln. Es sind unehrliche Abweichungen vom rechten Wege, unweiser Umwege, die nur in die tiefen Sümpfe und Wildnisse menschlicher Erfahrung hineinführen.

Die Lehre und das sanfte Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft weist sehr vielen ringenden Sterblichen den Weg dieses vorbereitenden Klärens. Sie haben darin ein zuverlässiges Verfahren gefunden, wodurch sie anfangen können, sicherer, befriedigender und aufstrebender zu bauen, als sie es je für möglich hielten, solange sie glaubten, die Verwirrung der Sünde und die Begrenzungen durch Krankheit seien wirklich. Die Reinheit, die Geistigkeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft beweist, daß ihr Prinzip göttlich ist; denn es erweist sich, daß keine körperliche Helligkeit möglich ist, wenn die Verwirrung, die durch die Sünde entsteht, nicht vermindert und dem täglichen Nachdenken nicht eine erweiterte, schönere Ansicht des vollkommenen Plans und Zwecks des göttlichen Gemüts erschlossen wird.

Knorrige Wurzeln und hindernde Stümpfe der Widerspenstigkeit bleiben wohl übrig, versperren den Weg und hemmen die eifrigen Schritte des Fortschritts, nachdem die offenkundigen Neigungen zu Stolz und Eigenwillen durch den wichtigen Streich der Wahrheit zu Fall gebracht sind. Auch hier warnte der Hebelvolle Prophet, der den wahren Fortschritt seines Volkes so heiß ersehnte, vor dem, was in einer andern Kapitelüberschrift, "die Verstockung . . . bis zu ihrer Verwirrung" genannt wird. O wie viele von uns kennen die betrübende Erfahrung, daß sie hartnäckig an einem alten Standpunkte festhielten, bis die Gegenwart eines Engels göttlicher innerer Erkenntnis den Weg zum Weitergehen klärte! Bestrebungen, die eine Fülle von Schönheit und Anmut nach sich zu ziehen scheinen, die Frische und Wachstum vortäuschen, können sich als bloße hartnäckig sich vordrängende Unkraut erweisen. Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der göttlichen Wissenschaft, die so viel, falschen weltlichen Annahmen unwirksam macht. "Verwirrung . . . entsteht durch von Wissenschaft und Gesundheit getrennten Krankheiten der Gesundheit und praktischer Wirkungskraft getrennt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht dem menschlichen Verstand den Weg—den Christus, die Wahrheit—klar, und der Mensch wird als zugleich bestehend und gleich ewig mit Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip alles wirklichen Seins, erkannt.

Clearing Thought

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE effort of early settlers to clear an overgrown wilderness before building can begin is acknowledged by all to be a practical necessity. A clear title to the land upon which one is to build any sort of structure and clear space upon which to base it are obvious requirements which cannot be ignored. Just so it is with the more sacred, more imperative need of building in the spiritual sense.

The great prophet Isaiah labored constantly to rouse and inspire and comfort his people, to make clear a highway for their spiritual advancement. He set forth to his times what a heading to the third chapter of Isaiah calls "the great confusion which cometh by sin." It is generally granted that only confusion can result from sinful motives and acts, because such are devoid of the law of righteousness; they are crooked departures from the right way, unintelligent detours which lead only into the deep morasses and wildernesses of human experience.

Great numbers of struggling mortals have found the way of this preparatory clearing through the teaching and gentle ministry of Christian Science. In these they have found a sure method by which they may begin to build more certainly, more contentedly, more aspiringly, than they had ever deemed possible when they believed the confusion of sin and the limitations of disease to be real. The purity, the spirituality, of Christian Science proves its Principle to be divine; for it shows that no physical healing can take place without some of the confusion that "cometh by sin" being cleared away, and a wider, more beautiful view of divine Mind's perfect plan and purpose being opened up for daily contemplation.

Garbled roots and obstructing stumps of obstinacy may remain to block the path and trip the eager steps of progress after the more obvious tendencies of pride and self-will have been felled by Truth's keen stroke. Here again the loving prophet who longed so ardently for the true progress of his people warned them of what another chapter heading terms "the obstinacy . . . unto their desolation." Ah, how many of us know the desolating experience of having stood rooted to some old standpoint when an angel presence of diviner intuition came to clear the way for our advance!

Purposes which seem to trail with them much of beauty and grace, which simulate freshness and growth, may prove to be mere weeds tenaciously self-seeking. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the divine Science which is clearing away so much of the world's confusion of wrong

thinking, has uttered loving words of warning with regard to these obtruding characteristics. On page 343 of her "Miscellaneous Writings" she says: "The weeds of mortal mind are not always destroyed by the first uprooting; they reappear, like devastating witch-grass, to choke the coming clover. O stupid gardener! watch their reappearance, and tear them away from their native soil, until no seedling be left to propagate—and rot."

As early settlers in a new tract find they must co-operate and bless if they would be blessed, so each one who has obtained even a small mental clearing by his understanding of Christian Science longs to help a neighbor. Thus all become "fellow-workers to the truth," to use the words of John, the beloved disciple of our Master.

In the spiritual building which follows the clearing of purpose and method, many lively stones are needed; many useful, beautiful traits which have long remained imbedded in pride, prejudice, or inertia, or bound by fear and superstition, must be freed and brought into the beautiful order of building constructive relationship, that Mrs. Eddy's glorious prophecy on page 571 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" may be fulfilled: "The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity."

The real man's clear title to dominion is revealed in Christian Science. As the material myth, with all its confusion of sin, sickness, and finality, is cleared away, man in God's likeness, reflecting dominion, will appear; and the perfect universe, peopled with Mind's true ideas, will be seen to be real, here and now. The one Mind will be acknowledged as the divine Principle of all true being, of all real existence. Through the teaching of Christian Science, mortals learn to prove the power of spiritual Truth to destroy and cast out of human thought matter's claim to substance, intelligence, law, cause, or effect. Year after year, ever since the publication of Science and Health, many of the most dreaded forms of disease have been seen to give way to health and glorious activity, fear yielding to high assurance, sin vanishing, and chastity, righteousness, and peace showing forth in its place. As joint heirs with Christ, the right of our title to our Father's domain, the realm of infinite Mind, is revealed in Christian Science, which is slowly but surely superseding all false material beliefs.

"Confusion . . . cometh by sin," the sin of material thinking and living. Christian Science makes clear to human apprehension the Way—the Christ, Truth—which man is found to be coexistent and coeternal with God, the divine Principle of all real being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

My Valentine

Uncertain as to shape, and yet withal
A goosy heart inscribed with
reckless haste:
"I love you, Mother."
Underneath this scrawl
A thumbprint left in the paste.
MARION E. BRECHER.

Turner's Beloved County

Yorkshire and Kent were Turner's favorite counties, and the first was especially dear to him, since he had found there his best patrons and his first successes, as well as some of his earliest and freshest introductions to a beautiful nature. His first journey thither was in 1797, and in the ensuing year he exhibited pictures of Potlins and Kirkstall Abbeys, as well as the noble "Morning amongst the Coniston Fells," and other border-scenes, Buttermere Lake, Holy-Island Cathedral, and Dunstanborough Castle. The peaceful dells by the charming waves of the Wharfe and the Grete were for him the sweetest spots in the wide world, and he could never revisit them without tears, nor even speak their names save in a tremulous voice. The peculiar natural architecture of the Yorkshire rocks and slopes formed a type . . . to which he made even Alps and Appennines conform, rejecting their own proud sublimity wherever it appeared to differ from the rounded topped hills and midslope cliffs of the beloved county. For this mannerism, enforced by affectionate memories, Ruskin reproves him, and says that "Turner literally humbled the grand Swiss mountains to make them resemble the Yorkshire scars." No grandeur of alien scenery could ever lead his heart away from the familiar charms of early associations, although his imagination longed for wider horizons and measureless vistas of Alps and valleys. Thus there was a continual conflict between the past and the future, enforcing frequent compromises, more flattering to the artist's sensibility than favorable to his work.

The Yorkshire pictures are quiet, simple, and solemn, full of harmony, colorless light and high finish. They show the broad swells of the downs, from which the artist afterwards drew his predominant massiveness in mountain-drawing; and "the most affectionate, simple, unwarlike, serious finishing of truth."—From "Turner," by M. F. SWEETSER.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—British industry has al-
ready benefited to the extent of two
contracts for £1,000,000 each, fol-
lowing a visit paid to London by
Vergil Madgearu, Rumanian Minister
of Commerce and Industry. One is
a contract for 50,000,000 20-1ei and
60,000,000 5-1ei coins which will
be struck partly by the Royal Mint
in London and partly by a private
firm in Birmingham. The mate-
rial to be used is a new alloy with
which the Mint has recently been
experimenting. The design of
both coins bears the head of the boy-
king Michael on the obverse, while
on the reverse the 20-1ei piece will
bear an allegorical group represent-
ing the old Rumania embracing the
new provinces, and the 5-1ei piece will
show the new arms of greater Ru-
mania. Delivery of the first consignment
in Rumania, Mr. Madgearu declared,
that what was wanted was not loans
but long term credits. He complained
that there was a tendency among
banking houses to undue conserva-
tism in regard to the conditions of
such credits.

Opening exist at present, Mr. Mad-
gearu declared, particularly in regard
to the railways and harbor work at
Constanza, where the government
is undertaking big development
schemes. There is also much reclama-
tion of marsh and other waste land
to be taken in hand. In regard to
agriculture, he believed that if a plan
could be arranged for supplying the
peasants with high-grade seed wheat,
the annual production of this cereal
would be doubled in five years.
Mr. Madgearu said he was very
satisfied with his visit to London. He
appeared particularly gratified by
words spoken by Philip Snowden,
Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a
lunch given in his honor, when Mr.
Snowden congratulated Rumania on
its treatment of minorities during the
last nine months (the period for
which the National Peasant Party has
so far been in office) particularly in
the toleration of minority languages
and the encouragement of minority
schools. Mr. Snowden further dis-
closed that Great Britain had made
overtures, to which the Rumanian
Government had given "a ready re-
sponse," for a new commercial treaty
between the two countries.

Italian Emigration
Steadily Declines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—In conformity with the
policy of the Fascist Government,
emigration continues to decline. Dur-
ing the first six months of 1929, the
period for which official figures are
now available, Italian emigrants
numbered 77,866, of whom 45,509
went to European countries and to
the Mediterranean littoral and 32,357
to transoceanic countries. The re-
turning emigrants during the period
under consideration numbered 35,794,
of whom 19,885 were transoceanic
immigrants. The net emigration,
therefore, during the first half of
1929, amounted only to 42,072.
The yearly figures of Italian emigra-
tion show that the migratory move-
ment is steadily declining. The num-
bers of emigrants were: 191,000 in
1928, 258,000 in 1927, 270,000 in 1926,
292,000 in 1925, 377,000 in 1924 and
391,000 in 1923. Italian repatriation,
especially from transoceanic coun-
tries, is increasing every year and
the net emigration figures are there-
fore much inferior to those given
above. The net emigration figures for
the last six years (1923-1928), as
given by the Central Institute of
Statistics, are as follows: 44,000,
76,000, 72,000, 81,000, 177,000, 240,000.

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Office of the Board of Election Commissioners
City Hall Annex, Boston

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated and the question is put to the vote in the City of Boston on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1929.

Board of Election Commissioners
FOR MAYOR (4 Years)
Vote for One

DANIEL H. COAKLEY, 52 Parsons Street
FREDERICK W. MANFROT, 15 Elm Hill Avenue
JAMES M. CURLEY, 355 Jamaica Avenue

FOR COUNCILOR (2 Years)

Vote for One
WARD 1
JOSEPH CIPRIANO, 125 Putnam Street
THOMAS A. NICHOLS, 202 Boylston Street
THOMAS J. DONOVAN, 100 Baywater Street

WARD 2
JOHN J. DOUGLASS, 11 John Street
THOMAS E. COLEMAN, 177 Marlborough Street
JAMES J. MEXLEY, 18 Tremont Street

WARD 3
ANGELO MORENO, 1 Poplar Street
HUGH F. KERNAN, 57 Allen Street
EDWARD P. BAGGALUPO, 20 Charter Street

WARD 4
PATRICK J. CONLEY, 40 Union Park
EDWARD MASCALE, 100 Court Street
JOHN J. FITZGERALD, 7 Allen Street

WARD 5
JOHN P. WELCH, 58 Homeaway Street
SETH F. ARNOLD, 52 Huntington Avenue
MICHAEL F. MURPHY, 122 St. Roch Street
CHARLES BAGLIONE, 40 Columbus Avenue

WARD 6
LAWRENCE CURTIS, 204 Beacon Street
JAMES W. WATSON, 79 Marlborough Street
PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, 85 Village Street

WARD 7
GEORGE P. DONOVAN, 202 Broadway
COLEMAN J. NER, 171 M Street
MICHAEL J. MAHONEY, 200 Court Street

WARD 8
JAMES H. MCCARTHY, 146 N Street
GEORGE H. LAWLER, 384 West Fourth Street
NORTON C. O'BRIEN, 246 Silver Street

WARD 9
MATTHEW E. POLLEY, 226 L Street
WILLIAM G. LYNCH, 470 Columbia Road
THOMAS E. COLEMAN, 177 Marlborough Street
JAMES J. MEXLEY, 18 Tremont Street

WARD 10
JOHN P. DOWD, 22 Greenville Street
ANTHONY A. McNULTY, 285 Dudley Street
EDWARD J. DEVIN, 138 Moreland Street

WARD 11
JOSEPH F. HARTIGAN, 12 Lamont Street
ALFRED G. GIBSON, 8 Greenwich Street
EDWARD J. COLEMAN, 177 Marlborough Street
JOHN F. KENNEY, 46 Vernon Street
JOHN E. WATSON, 67 Windsor Street

WARD 12
FRANK E. KELLY, 40 West Newton Street
EDWARD F. WALLACE, 19 Downing Street

WARD 13
DAVID L. O'CONNOR, 14 Iroquois Street
DANIEL J. A. KELLEHER, 80 Hillside Street
LEO F. POWER, 12 Eldora Street
ROGER E. DEVEREAUX, 36 Walden Street

WARD 14
JOSEPH P. DONNELLY, 15 Hartford Street
EDWARD L. ENGLETT, 95 West Walnut Park
EDWARD M. WARD, 17 Rocky Neck Terrace
ALBERT F. LEONARD, 133 South Street
WILLIAM A. MOLEY, 127 Williams Street

WARD 15
DAVID M. BRACKMAN, 80 Waumbek Street
JAMES T. BURKE, 45 Rockland Street
HERMAN L. HUSH, 132 Weaver Street
HERMAN F. CLARK, 64 Waverley Street
ABRAHAM H. KALISH, 28 Wyoming Street

WARD 16
THOMAS J. HANSON JR., 15 Hartford Street
JOSEPH McGRATH, 9 Castle Rock Street
FRANK B. SULLIVAN, 135 Robinson Street
WILLIAM J. PRESCOTT, 300 Main Hill Avenue

WARD 17
JOSEPH REARAK, 34 Edmond Street
JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 111 Belmont Street
ISRAEL RUBY, 102 Talbot Avenue
SAMUEL KASANOOF, 122 Powellton Road

WARD 18
MICHAEL LYNCH, 34 Winter Street
THOMAS W. McLAUGHLIN, 24 Poplar Street
JAMES J. LYONS, 351 Geneva Avenue
JOHN J. MALONEY, 65 Hancock Street
FRANCIS E. KELLY, 24 Poplar Street

WARD 19
ALBERT L. FISHER, 12 Rowena Street
ALFRED G. MOOREHEAD, 14 Park Terrace
JOHN T. GIBBONS, 14 Melville Avenue
ROBERT GARDNER WILSON JR., 41 Kenwood Street
FRANCIS G. McDOUGALL, 200 Main Street

WARD 20
PETER J. MURPHY, 48 Wood Avenue
JOHN J. REYNOLDS, 111 Belmont Street
EDMOND W. RYAN, 44 Augustus Avenue
CLEMENS J. KANE, 100 Audubon Street
THOMAS FALCONE, 207 Kirtledge Street

WARD 21
PETER A. MURRAY, 7 Saint John Street
WILLIAM G. MURPHY, 40 Hawthorne Street
WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD, 60 Grand Street
LAWRENCE P. McHUGH, 49 Westbourne Terrace

WARD 22
ROY S. KEENE, 132 Rosindale Avenue
JOSEPH P. COX, 176 Temple Street
CHARLES J. KANE, 110 Belmont Street
WILLIAM J. KELLY, 416 Belgrade Avenue

WARD 23
JAMES HEIN, 135 Commonwealth Avenue
FREDERICK A. ROBINSON, 307 Kirtledge Street
FREDERICK E. ROBINSON, 307 Kirtledge Street

WARD 24
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WILLIAM B. BURN, 1741 Broadway Avenue

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JOSEPH A. LANGRISH JR., 190 North Street
HENRY A. KANE, 210 Belmont Street
ELIZABETH W. PIERCE, 55 White Street
JAMES A. WATSON, 100 North Street

WARD 26
THOMAS A. O'CONNELL, 3 Willis Terrace
SYLVAN H. KOLTON, 37 Crawford Street
WILLIAM A. KELLY, 90 Orchard Street
HENRY J. SULLIVAN, 100 Orchard Street

WARD 27
CHARLES V. COFFEY, 228 Faneuil Street

WARD 28
MORGAN T. RYAN, 331 Park Street
CHARLES E. MACKAY, 550 East Broadway
WILLIAM B. BURN, 1741 Broadway Avenue

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: JOHN BALL.

Where: England.

When: Fourteenth century.

Why famous: An English priest, sometimes called "the mad priest of Kent," who was largely concerned in the revolt of the peasants which took place in 1381. Little is known of him with the exception of this important event; but he seems to have lived at York and to have been a popular preacher of the doctrines of John Wycliffe. From the first he appeared boldly as a believer in social equality. As was unavoidable, he came into violent collision with the churchmen, was often thrown into prison; later it was forbidden people to listen to his sermons and it appears that Ball himself was excommunicated.

During the fourteenth century there took place a great change in the mental attitude of the lower orders of society. Upriings by the peasants against their feudal lords were frequent; yet injustices increased, the serfs or villeins were taxed more and more, while the King and Parliament continued upon the side of the medieval lords. Yet the laborers held their ground, making their demands for higher wages and for their freedom in return for so much rent per acre. Moreover, they found allies in the followers of Wycliffe and in the wandering friars, of whom John Ball was chief.

Presently uprisings took place in various parts of England, beginning in Kent, where the rebel villeins were led by Walter the Tyler, who, at the head of a great rabble, marched to Canterbury, broke into the prison and released John Ball. That friar then preached a sermon to them at Blackheath, from the text: "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?" He urged his followers to commit many rash deeds, especially against lawyers and lords; there was murder done and pillage. When asked by the King to state their claims, the rebels shouted: "We will that you be free as we are, and our lands, and that we be never more named or held for serfs." Yet they lost the support of the ordinary citizens through their violent acts, and in the end they were repulsed, their leaders killed, and the bondage made heavier than before. Though John Ball fled into the Midlands, he did not escape the same end which awaited Wat Tyler. Today William Morris's little book, "A Dream of John Ball," remains an exquisite witness to the courageous life of this humble friar who boldly espoused the cause of the oppressed.

A Word a Day

Jeopardize

Whatever is jeopardized is exposed to loss or injury. "Jeopardy" made its first appearance in Middle English as *jeupartie*, in reality a linking of the Old French *jeu parti*, literally "a divided game," which, in turn, came from the Latin *locus*, "jest, sport, game," and *partiri*, "to part." The underlying thought throughout has been that something secure is jeopardized by the chances of losing "as dangerous as holding." "Jeopardy" is a generic term which implies that there is some contingent harm in prospect; "peril" is used to indicate some impending or instant danger; "jeopardy," however, is our word to describe exposure to extreme or dangerous chances. When one jeopardizes himself he is unnecessarily risking a present state of security and safety.

Jeopardy is accentuated on the first syllable and pronounced as though spelled *jeep-ard-ize*, in which the *e* sounds as in *get*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *ice*.

"He refused to jeopardize his position by neglect of details."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What South American country plans to spend \$200,000,000 on its roads?—Editorial Page 20
2. What do broken milk bottles cost the dairy industry annually?—Odds and Ends... 20
3. Of what, according to Emerson, are good manners made?—Thought for Today 20
4. What is the cost of a dirigible as compared to the \$750,000 Dornier plane that recently carried 169 persons?—Editorial 20
5. How did African tribesmen earn for themselves the name of "Tree Destroyers"?—News Section 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

GREAT powers and natural gifts do not bring privileges to their possessor so much as they bring duties.—BEECHER

Odds and Ends

Virginia Apples

The first complete cargo of Virginia fruit ever loaded for South America was shipped recently on the Italian refrigerated steamer *Edda* from Hampton Roads, Va. The cargo consisted of 40,000 barrels of Virginia apples.

Tourist Parking

One Oregon town is reported to have set aside on one of its main thoroughfares parking spaces "for tourists only."

U. S. Commerce Offices

The United States Department of Commerce has 51 foreign offices.

Premier Addresses Congress

When J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of England, made his epochal address in the House of Representatives in Washington, it was the first time in history that a British Premier addressed Congress.

Construction

The building industry, during the first nine months of 1929, showed a total of \$2,410,000,000 of construction.

Women Investors

Women are said to constitute from 35 to 40 per cent of the customers of investment bond houses in the United States.

The Children's Corner

Buster and Bumper Pumpkin

ALL summer long the pumpkins in Farmer John's field had been growing as fast as they could and putting on an ever richer color of gold each day. Farmer John sometimes felt that the pumpkins must know what an interest he took in his field and how proud he was of every one of them, for they seemed to strive to be the very best pumpkins in all the country round about.

Two pumpkins in the field had for several weeks received Farmer John's particular attention, for these two were so large and perfect that he was really unable to decide which was destined to receive the prize at the State Fair. As he went through the field each day, he would stop and turn these pumpkins over so that they would receive the sun on

never graced a bench at a fair. Each day hundreds of people stopped to admire Buster and Bumper, exclaiming over their size and perfection. If Farmer John had not raised them properly, they might have been spoiled by so much attention, but from start to finish they sat very quiet and dignified.

When the judges were to award the prize to one or the other, they simply were unable to make a decision, both pumpkins being so perfect. Finally the judges called for scales; when these were brought forth, it was found that Buster and Bumper weighed exactly the same. Then they called for a measuring glass and carefully examined their surfaces, but one was just as shiny and perfect in shape as the other.

At last they called for an artist, and after looking them over carefully he declared that without any doubt the coloring of one was exactly as beautiful as the other.

Then the judges were puzzled indeed. What in the world were they to do? After a great deal of discussion they finally decided they would have to give a first prize to Buster and a first prize to Bumper, so blue ribbons were pinned on each. There was nothing else to do. Such a thing was never heard of before nor since.

That is why Farmer John chuckled all the way to the telegraph office, where he sent the following telegram to his wife: "My compliments to the Pumpkin Patch. Buster and Bumper both won first prizes."

Now Bruno, the watch dog, heard the telegram read, so away he scampered to tell the good news to the two sides of the Pumpkin field. That night Bruno had a great time trying to keep any kind of order, for both sides of the patch were so elated and happy over the news that they insisted upon celebrating.

And now, everyone must be wondering what became of Buster and Bumper. Bumper went to the home of a little girl named Virginia, where he graced the sideboard at a Halloween party. With an electric light inside, his glowing smile added greatly to the cheer and merriment of the occasion, especially when Virginia's father told the story of Bumper's blue ribbon. Buster went to the leading hotel in a very large city not far away, and at Thanksgiving time an item on the menu read "Prize Winning Pumpkin Pie." And such pie! The guests all said it had never before been equaled.

Now which, say you, was happiest—the Pumpkin Patch, Bruno, the watch dog, Buster Pumpkin, Bumper Pumpkin, or Farmer John?

Triangles Puzzle

How Many Triangles Can You Find in the Star?



The Adventures of Waddles



Ships Retrieved

(From the Bournemouth Daily Echo)

BOYS who sail their craft on the lake at Queen's Park, Bournemouth, have had many disappointments in the past when at dusk they find their boats becalmed in the middle of the water, and with no prospect of their reaching the edge of the pond before night has set in.

Many youthful "sailors" have gone home with sad hearts at the loss of their boats, and on the following day circumstances may not permit their early visit to the pond to get their boats which have been blown in during the night.

But these unhappy incidents are apparently now very rare, if what an Echo man saw the other night is a frequent occurrence.

Just at dusk when boys were beginning to get anxious concerning their boats which were becalmed and beyond their reach, a lady came over the links with a dog bounding at her side.

On reaching the pond he was told to "fetch it," and without hesitation the dog plunged into the water and soon was close up to the first boat.

Then seizing it carefully in its mouth, without in any way damaging either the wood or sails, he turned, and, reaching the shore, laid the craft at his mistress' feet.

To the owner it was promptly handed, and he went home happy.

Three other boats, each of a different type, were rescued in the same way from the center of the pond, and even the tiniest boats, which could only be seen as the fading sunlight revealed their presence when one stood opposite the setting sun, were brought in by the dog and carried off by their proud owners.

This act of kindness is greatly appreciated by all who sail their boats here, for the Echo man was told by one of the lads, "the lady comes every night and does the same thing for us all. A good sort I reckon she is; must have been a Girl Guide, I should imagine."

Sparing the Deer

(From the Lake Magazine Weekly)

SCARCITY of food is driving many deer in Westchester County to foraging in gardens and orchards, according to Douglas Heady, State Game Warden, who said a permit to shoot them was granted to James Meade of Yorktown, Meade, however, repented of his design to destroy the plunderers of his lima bean crop and rigged up an alarm system to frighten them away.

He set up in his garden a network of ropes and strings to which he tied newspapers and newspapers. The noise and flutter made by these when a deer rubs against the strings frighten the animals away, and is much more effective protection to the beans than standing watch with a gun would be. Meade said, as he surrendered his permit to shoot.

In Lighter Vein

Visitor: "What peculiar fuel?"
"Yes, I run the furnace for the first two months with direct mail advertising."

Credit
Not long ago a man living in this community saw an article in a mail-order catalogue that he decided to buy. This man possesses quite a stack of shovels and anybody would be glad to sell him and charge it. He wrote the mail-order house the "Send article. If good, will send check."

In due time he received the following: "Send check. If good, will send article."—Sunny Side Sun.

To the Point
Sea Captain (introducing friend to his elderly aunt): "This is my friend Barker; he lives in the Canary Islands."

"How interesting," murmured the aunt. Gathering all her wits, she added, "Then, of course, you sing." Northampton (Eng.) Daily Chronicle.

The Charge
Judge: "Gentlemen of the jury, now that you have heard the evidence and the argument of counsel, it becomes my duty to charge you—"

Jury: "Judge, it isn't fair to charge us for these uncomfortable seats and listening to such a poor show."

Brevities
London Opinion: It is said that some waiters wear rubber shirt-fronts. We should imagine that the rubber shirt-front is very necessary if a customer commences operations on a grapefruit before the waiter can get out of range.

Louisville Times: It is mighty hard to believe that conversation is a lost art while you are waiting for your turn at the public telephone.

Canton Daily News: These old-fashioned conundrums have given way to guessing what the star in the talkie is saying.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Armament's Staggering Burden

PUBLIC interest in the forthcoming disarmament conference at London will be increased by the figures which the London Economist has just published on the amounts which the various governments of the world are spending on naval and military expenditures. Four billion three hundred million dollars a year is the staggering total. Most of what governments raise in taxes they spend in paying for past wars and in preparing for future conflicts. Seventy centimes out of every franc, 14s. out of the pound, and 80 cents out of the dollar—these proportions are what French, British and American taxpayers pay for war and armaments.

What is spent on peace? Salvador de Madariaga, for five years chief of the disarmament section of the League of Nations Secretariat, made some comparisons in his brilliant book, "Disarmament," published a few months ago. If the defense budgets of the members of the League for one year were set aside, he declared, "even neglecting the interest accumulated on the unspent sums (no small concession indeed) the capital thus secured would suffice to meet the present expenses of the League of Nations (including the World Court and the International Labor Office) for about six centuries." Thus, leaving out the United States which, according to the Economist's figures, has a defense budget of about one-fifth of the world's expenditures and Russia which spends approximately half of what America does, war preparations cost more than 600 times as much as preparations for peace.

Nor is this all. As Professor Madariaga graphically says, "The number of shots a gun can shoot is smaller than the number of dollars it costs." A battleship is obsolete in a number of years less than the number of millions of dollars it costs. To be sure, the making of armaments does give employment to workers, but if the budgets were reduced taxation could be lightened so that national purchasing power would be vastly increased and a stimulated production would eliminate unemployment and raise the level of prosperity. And if armies and navies were reduced many soldiers and sailors would be released for productive work.

The problem of disarmament is not simple. It has many angles. National policy, security, sanctions, machinery to apply the sanctions—any discussion of disarmament if pushed very far becomes a discussion of these matters. The agreement at the Washington Conference on capital ships was possible because of the ending of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the substitution of the Four Power Pacific Pact. The Kellogg-Briand peace pact warrants the great hopes that are entertained of a complete understanding on naval armament between the United States and Great Britain. The great expense of armaments will never of itself bring about disarmament, but it is well worth while for a journal like the London Economist to show in careful detail the huge amounts that war preparations require. When public opinion learns just how wasteful armament is, its desire for disarmament will become stronger.

The High Cost of Symphonic Music

THE cost of symphonic music seems to be going up. Since such music is now regarded as a necessity, the question is not, shall it be continued? but, how shall it be paid for?

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has opened its season with an appeal for \$145,000. This represents an estimated deficit for this season of \$100,000, and \$45,000 remaining of a deficit of \$145,000 for the season of 1928-29. The comparative statement made public by the trustees shows a large increase in the deficit, which in 1927 was \$44,000 and in 1928, \$87,000.

Receipts have decreased, chiefly because of a falling off in income from concerts and from rentals of Symphony Hall. The Beethoven Festival of 1927 and radiocasting of programs in 1927 and 1928 swelled the receipts for those years. Neither source of revenue was available last season. Payments have increased, chiefly because of increases in orchestra salaries. For this season, prices have been slightly raised.

All the concerts are subscribed. But in order to fill all seats at all concerts, it is necessary to have a famous conductor. Famous conductors cost money. If you try to operate with a less famous conductor, at a smaller salary, there are vacant seats. It is very difficult to economize.

San Francisco has found it so. Alfred Hertz has been conductor of the San Francisco Orchestra for fourteen years. He is a distinguished musician, with a long record as symphonic and operatic conductor. But attendance at his concerts was falling off. He has resigned. San Francisco wanted Bruno Walter to succeed him. Mr. Walter doubtless would draw full houses at all concerts. But Mr. Walter's salary would be very high. He has not been engaged.

There is another method. Years ago Philadelphia, through the efforts largely of the Women's Committee, established a permanent fund for its orchestra. Recently a fund of \$3,000,000 has been established to maintain the Cleveland Symphony. Boston is a conservative city. It allows "tag days" for various causes, but it probably would view with alarm a general "drive" for a fund to support its orchestra,

which meantime must depend upon the response to the dignified appeals made by the trustees through the program book.

Nevertheless, it would seem that in a democracy a fund subscribed by the general public is the logical solution. Formerly it was the privilege of kings and princes to support the arts. Then it became the prerogative of captains of industry. Nowadays it is perhaps more consonant with the times that all the people should contribute. Of course, there probably will always be one or two munificent benefactors upon whose shoulders falls the main burden. But they are able and willing to bear it; and the sense of community ownership established by a fund to which many persons have contributed is a civic asset.

Ontario's "Lack of Control" Act

GOVERNMENT "control" of liquor went into operation in Ontario following the victory of the Conservative Party at the polls three years ago; this "control" thus superseded the Ontario Temperance Act. According to its opponents, the Control Act has proved a complete failure in the direction of lessening drunkenness and curbing the drink traffic generally. And statistics, which are stubborn things to sidestep, would appear to fully bear out this contention.

Contrary to the wish of the Conservatives, the Liquor Act issue has been forced to the forefront by the dries, and the people of Ontario are to be asked to say whether they approve of the present conditions of affairs. The Liberal Party has taken for its chief plank the passing, by the next legislature, of a prohibition law, which, however, would not go into effect until it had been accepted by referendum. This would take the question out of party affiliations, allowing Conservative dries to vote for prohibition without a feeling of disloyalty to their party. As the Monitor's Toronto correspondent points out, the people of Ontario have never voted to retain liquor sales when the polling was not associated with party affiliations.

Looking back over the last three years we find that the Conservatives promised that with the introduction of the Liquor Control Act consumption of liquor would be greatly reduced. They estimated that the illegal sale of liquor under prohibition by bootleggers amounted to \$25,000,000. When the Conservative Party came into power, what actually happened was that under government control during the first year, sales amounted to \$17,000,000; second year, \$27,000,000; third year, \$48,000,000; and there are those who say that the figures at the end of the present year will reach \$60,000,000.

Improvement in crime conditions was promised as a corollary of liquor "control." The exact opposite is the fact. Convictions for drunkenness have greatly increased, while the dire results of reckless driving have been steadily in evidence. Ontario is finding, as many countries have found, that alcohol and gasoline constitute a dangerous combination.

Keeping to the Right

THE old motto, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is being paraphrased for motorists in America. "Keep to the right and go ahead." Maryland has joined the van of states which require motorists to drive on the extreme right of the highway except when passing other cars, and is stepping to the forefront in enforcing the requirement.

New York State has actively applied such a rule since its construction of three- and four-lane highways; and Massachusetts has adopted it, or, rather, reasserted it, for it has become an unwritten rule of the road almost everywhere in the United States. Most Massachusetts motorists will approve announcement of the rule in their State, and equally welcome the declaration by state and local police that it will be actively enforced, since many who have driven widely in other states are of the opinion that Massachusetts has harbored an abnormal number of "middle-of-the-road" drivers, so many that it has become all too common for faster drivers to take the hazard of cutting around on the right of slower cars.

In any state where efforts are made to expedite traffic by keeping slow vehicles on the edges of the road it must be recognized that this implies an obligation to maintain a smooth surface on the outer lanes as well as in the center. If the edge and shoulder of the road are bumpy and rutted, or if the road is too steeply crowned, there is a considerable incentive for drivers to hug the center. The Bates type of paving, with its greatest thickness at the sides, marked an advance which should be carried over into the multilane traffic arteries to assure smooth going in all lanes.

Either a road hog or a road mope is annoying enough alone, but when the same driver adopts both roles at once he invites removal from the highway. It is no longer enough merely to keep on the right side of the road. The rule is to keep on the right side of the right side.

Noise and Less of It

EMPHASIZED by intrinsic merit rather than by spectacular prominence in the day's news, the recent appointment in New York of a committee for the abatement of noise must have surprised and delighted many readers throughout the United States. The event is described as the "first attempt of an American city to solve this growing problem in metropolitan life"; and not a few will forgive the Mayor all his wisecracks for having suggested it. Noise is not a problem that grows only in the metropolis. It grows elsewhere and everywhere. Who hies for quiet to the simplest village is not unlikely to find that the simple villagers have recently installed a siren whistle in the fire engine house.

But New York sets the fashion. If New York officially recognizes noise as something to be abated, a first step has been taken where it will do the most good. It is not to be expected that the ablest committee that ever tackled a problem would be able immediately to solve this one; but it is something done to have the problem admitted and tackled. There has been so far an attitude of "grin and bear it" on the assumption that miscellaneous, incessant and unpleasant noise is a necessary expression of the highest civilization yet attained on this planet. Other

civilizations, as archaeology rediscovers them, have been surprisingly advanced in many respects, and were no doubt noisy in spots; but America's seems to be the noisiest, and is more or less noisy all over. The appointment of a committee to abate noise represents a factor on the side of those courageous thinkers who hold that a quieter civilization would be more admirable.

It is at least permitted to hope that this "first attempt of an American city" is a sign of promise for those also who elsewhere suffer under a riot of noise. Mechanical progress, whatever else it has done, has widely equipped humanity with noise-producing machinery. Through the simple village that has lately installed a siren whistle rumbles the motortruck, and overhead roars an occasional airplane, pioneer, it is predicted, of airplanes in flocks. The committee will no doubt realize how easily the freedom of every man and woman (if not of children) to make as much noise as he or she pleases may be made a political issue. It will no doubt attempt to obtain the co-operation of the public and point out, as persuasively as possible, that individual regard for the amenities would materially reduce the total volume of unnecessary noise.

But humanity in general still gives point to an old proverb, half of which is enthusiastically for the committee and the other half a serious handicap: "I do not like noise unless I make it myself." Meantime, New York has set an example that might well be widely followed, and the more committees for the abatement of noise, the better for the solution of an audibly "growing" problem.

Is the Women's Club Passing?

WILL the traditional type of women's club soon go the way of the horse and buggy and the cotillion? Does the modern woman prefer to seek expression through one of the groups concerned with music, athletics or politics, and to leave the women's club to its "cultural" programs, and a static membership? These are questions put forward in an article in Harpers, "Is the Women's Club Dying?" by Anna Steese Richardson, a member of the editorial staff of a leading women's magazine and one who is familiar with many aspects of the women's clubs.

Up to the present time the women's club has made a fine contribution to organized womanhood in America. Mrs. Richardson affirms. It has brought into the lives of home-making women fresh interests and a new sense of responsibility to themselves and to the community. But changing home duties, greater leisure, and wider business opportunities are bringing about a new alignment of women and their organizations. "Under these conditions," she adds, "the women's clubs of the traditional sort must either be re-created or dwindle into insignificance."

There was a time when the women's club was usually the most active organization in its community. Often, too, the only means of social contact available. Women flocked to hear speakers and to take any sort of humble part in "civic betterment" programs. But increasingly of recent years the wider fields opening up to women plus such specialized organizations as parent-teacher associations, drama groups, business women's clubs, have so attracted the younger workers, it is said, that the older type of club has not won its membership. Talk, also, is threatening the traditional cultural club with dissolution. This is, at any rate, the situation as Mrs. Richardson sees it. Modern women, interested in actual doing, are bored with mere programs of speeches and more speeches.

The indictment is at least a challenge to the women's clubs to prove their worth to the capable, educated young woman of today. The case made out against them, however, would seem more serious if there were not abundant evidence of constructive local work being done. In the cities many organizations having specialized appeal are doubtless attracting the younger and more active membership; but in the towns, villages and rural districts it is still the women's club that is the channel for an admirable amount of constructive work—from equipping playgrounds and encouraging backyard gardens, to reviving fireside industries and cleaning up tenement districts.

Too much talk will wear out any organization. Certainly the club that puts on only programs of talk in these days of social and civic projects would deserve to "dwindle into insignificance." If some of the program suggestions sent out from the national headquarters strike no spark for members of active branches, as is charged, the answer may be that the national office might go in more for disseminating information about successful local projects and interest itself less with initiating lecture courses. The women's club has been for thirty years a priceless training ground for emerging womanhood. If, nationally, the General Federation will keep alert to the changing needs and constructive activity of its stronger local units there is no reason why it should not enter into fresh pastures of active service.

Editorial Notes

As a comment upon present conditions in the stock market in the United States, the following lines are appropriate:

On Monday I bought share on share;
On Tuesday I was a millionaire;
On Wednesday I took a grand abode;
On Thursday in my carriage rode;
On Friday went to the opera ball;
On Saturday came to the paupers' hall.

According to a writer in the American Magazine, however, this little verse wasn't penned this week or last week, but 200 years ago during a frenzied speculation period in France!

Well, there is at least one thing about Calvin Coolidge being elected head of the American Antiquarian Society, concerning which no one can cavil, and that is that it sounds perfectly natural to call him President Coolidge.

Secretary Wilbur's proposal to aid the Indian by finding work for him sounds like a remedy that might prove beneficial wherever there are idle hands.

Although New Year's Day is still two months away, it is not too early to resolve to drive with more care.

"How Far That Little Candle Throws His Beams!"

FROM a brazier hung on a projecting pole to a 60,000-candlepower electric light is a long step in the line of progress. Such is the record of lighthouse development!

The Libyans and Cushites of lower Egypt built towers, and suspended from them burning braziers on the side toward the sea. This seems absurdly crude compared, for instance, with the Navesink Light in New York Harbor, which is said to be the most powerful light in the United States, if not in the world, and may be seen from twenty to forty miles.

However, some of the ancient lighthouses were notable. Perhaps the best known and oldest was on the Island of Pharos, near Alexandria, built 285 B. C., estimated to be 400 feet high, and called one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The Romans were reputed to have built many lighthouses in Italy, but little is known of them. They also built lighthouses at Dover and Boulogne on the English Channel. The latter existed until 1640, thus having guided mariners for nearly 1500 years. The Cordouan Light at the mouth of the Gironde River was finished in 1610, and is the oldest sea-swept lighthouse now in existence. These ancient types were built of masonry, and were originally intended to have fires on top to serve as beacons.

The modern lighthouse may be said to date from the Eddystone Light, built on the rocks in the English Channel, near Plymouth. It was designed by John Smeaton, 1756-9, has been repaired and improved from time to time, and has been the model for many structures erected since then.

The Boston Light is said to be the first on the American continent. Misfortune overtook the first keeper of this light, and Benjamin Franklin, then a boy of thirteen living in Boston, wrote a ballad which he called "Lighthouse Tragedy." His older brother persuaded him to print it, and young Franklin sold his ballad on the streets of Boston at considerable profit. With the usual scorn of genius for its first efforts, Franklin in later years called this "wretched stuff." During the Revolution, the Boston Light had many vicissitudes, but it was rebuilt in 1783. Although Boston Light was the first to be built, the oldest light now in existence on the American coast is said to be Sandy Hook Light, erected in 1764.

Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, at the entrance to Boston Harbor, is considered a remarkable engineering feat. The first tower on this ledge was an iron skeleton structure, built in 1850, but it stood up only three years. Plans were then made for a different type of tower, and the work began in 1855. As the ledge is under water most of the time, even at low tide, progress was slow. The first season the men worked 130 hours, or an average of 80 minutes a day. In 1857, the first four stones were laid in the foundation. The masonry was completed in 1860.

The men worked in three feet of water most of the time, and the waves threatened to wash away both men and work. No man was allowed on the work who could not swim and, in addition, small boats were always at hand to pick up men who were washed off. In spite of the discomforts and the difficulties, there was not a single untoward happening during the six years of the work. Financially, this lighthouse was one of the most costly in the world.

Race Rock Light, off New London, Conn., another difficult piece of work, was built by F. Hopkinson Smith, whose versatility expressed itself in engineering, art and literature. As an engineer, he built the lighthouse. As a litterateur, he told the story of the building in "Caleb West, Master Diver."

Another lighthouse presenting unusual difficulties in the building is that on Tillamook Head, on the northwest coast of Oregon. In addition to the great problem in getting material to the rock, the top of the rock had to be blasted off to make a place for the tower. This rock had been for years the favorite resort of a colony of sea lions. They objected strenuously to the appropriation of their rock by the lighthouse people.

While the building of these towers has called for courage, bravery, persistence, ingenuity, what of the faithfulness of those who keep the lights? Many tales could be told to prove this quality, but perhaps one or two will suffice.

A dramatic story is told of a young assistant keeper at the Isles of Shoals Light, near Portsmouth, N. H. There was a heavy storm, and the crew took refuge in the tower. When the storm abated somewhat, there was a knock at the door. This was startling, as it did not seem possible that anyone could be on the island but themselves. Opening the door, they saw a large Negro, drenched and bruised. He reported that a brig was on the rocks a few rods distant, and that he had swam ashore to get help. The young keeper got to the spot, threw a line to the brig, wound it round himself to hold it, fixed himself in a crevice of the rock, every wave drenching him, and held on until every man on the brig was safely ashore.

In San Francisco Harbor, when a fog bell became disabled, the woman keeper struck the bell by hand for twenty hours and thirty-five minutes, until the fog lifted. Two days later, she stood all night striking the bell with a hammer during a dense fog.

When one considers all the beautiful and helpful work associated with lighthouses, it is difficult to think that such work could ever have been opposed. And yet, in 1619, when Sir John Killigrew petitioned the King for permission to erect a lighthouse on the southern coast of England, the Ecclesiastical Board opposed it on the plea that it would light the way for enemies, pirates, and such, and the people protested because it would reduce salvage! Said Sir John: "They have been so long used to reap profit by the calamities of the ruin of shipping, that they clamey it hereditary, and heavily complain of me." It is on record also that, in the first half of the nineteenth century, Cape Cod folks objected to lighthouses on the ground that they "would injure the wrecking business."

When Portia was welcomed back to her home by the light in her own hall, she exclaimed:

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

Verily, there is a host of good deeds shining out from these many-candlepowered lights that point the way to the mariner, mean safety to the traveler, and welcome home the voyager. Do we not owe to both the builders and the keepers a big debt of gratitude? G. L. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THERE are several ways of wording a prohibition. One is the negative one containing the ominous word "forbidden." It is the most widespread. But there is also a constructive form of wording. It appeals to the sense of responsibility of the person to whom it is addressed. Unfortunately, it is less common. Quite rare are those prohibitions which actually make it a pleasure to obey them.

Another form which is new, at least in this country, is the pedagogic prohibition which speaks to the public as the teacher would speak to the pupil, or the father to his child. Prohibitions of the three pleasant types may now be found in Berlin. They are really not prohibitions at all, but appeals, and mark a great step forward in courtesy toward the public. One is painted on the little gayly colored tin containers which of late have been put up at various street corners for paper and refuse. It reads: "Please keep the streets clean." In the German the word "please" is not actually used, but its presence is felt owing to the wording of the phrase.

There was really no urgent need for this appeal, because the streets in Berlin, as everyone who has been here will confirm, are spick and span. The other "prohibition appeal" is found in public parks. On many lawns a little sign is seen reading: "Citizens, protect your lawns." Who, reading this confident appeal to one's sense of citizenship, would not take pleasure in keeping off the grass? Grass in Berlin is not as strong as in many other cities, where the soil is more fertile, and therefore it must be protected.

The other appeal is of the pedagogic type. It may be discovered over the doorway of the new street cars and runs as follows: "This doorway must stay free." It is almost as if a teacher were saying to his pupil: "You see, many people pass through here, and so you really must not block the way." Who would not yield to the gentle urge of this kindly worded phrase more readily than to a cold and severe: "Standing in the doorway is forbidden!"

Another English word has now been adopted by the German language. Owing to its nature, its incorporation is of special interest. It is the word "trend," which is being used in business circles to indicate the general direction in which business is moving. One example may be cited. At the recent Advertising Exhibition in Berlin the Institute for Business Analysis, which holds a very important position in the world of economics in this country, showed several charts depicting the fluctuation of business during the various months of the year.

One could easily see, for instance, how the turnover of most businesses catering to the public increased around Christmas, decreased in January; how woollen things were not bought in spring, etc. The official explaining them told the visitors that these charts showed merely monthly fluctuations. If they wanted to inform themselves about the "trend" of business throughout the year they would have to turn to another chart. He used the English word "trend." The quickness with which the German adopts a foreign word is a fine proof of his versatility.

Everyone was able to copy a dress. That was only right in an age in which women work in large numbers professionally, in which they have little time and do not want to spend much money. All this is being wiped out by the new fashion, which is most complicated, cutting up the stuff into countless tiny bits and then sewing them together again.

The mannequins remind her vividly of her childhood days, when she took dressmaking lessons and learned that the waist of a frock consists of eleven parts. The new dresses have already hooks and eyes at the back! The fashion designers graciously permit women to wear straight frocks in the morning, it is true, Frau Baum continues, but this is disastrous in her opinion. It now seems as if the new fashion were designed only for the wealthy woman, because for the other women the whole day is practically one long forenoon.

"We work in offices, stores, laboratories, or we are shopping for the home, tending our children, sewing and mending," she declares. "Today, one runs after buses, travels by underground, dashes from the office to a lecture, a cinema, or a theater. How are women with frills and fancies dangling from them, as fashion demands for the evening, to accomplish all this?"

The democracy of this age demands democracy in fashions, Frau Baum exclaims, and concludes her spirited appeal with these words: "It is impossible to inculcate in the woman of 1930 the fashions of 1900. With the same justification one might try to fix cast-iron ornaments to our cars."

The Municipal Council of the city of Berlin has two women members who play an important rôle in the administration of this great capital. Many young women have asked the question how it is possible for them to enter this kind of profession. Frau Sidy Wronsky gave them a few hints in a recent lecture. The best way, according to her, is to begin at the very bottom of the ladder by working as an assistant in the district commissions. Many women who today hold important positions, started as voluntary helpers, and thus obtained through their own work a valuable insight into the social needs of a great community.

The next step on the way to the city parliament is to become a citizens' deputy. In that position women can already exercise no little influence in questions pertaining to art, education and social welfare. Then follows the district deputy, who has the right to take part in the drafting of the city's budget. If the woman now runs for the City Council she will have good chances to get in. Naturally, this pertains primarily to Germany. Conditions vary in every country, but the fundamental idea of beginning at the bottom undoubtedly holds good everywhere.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Leisure's a Problem

SCHOOL, as everyone knows, comes from a word which meant nothing else originally than leisure, and evidence is increasing to show that, if it is not recovering its primitive meaning, it is at least tending to be more and more associated with it. That children go to school not only to fit themselves for the work of life but also to learn how to support themselves in their leisure hours is no longer the secret of idealist schoolmasters, but a generally recognized truth. Leisure, indeed, has become that serious thing, a "problem"; especially if it is other people's leisure. An eight-hour day leaves sixteen hours to be got through without work, and when the time necessary for traveling to and from and for sleeping is deducted, the residue during which there is no work to be done is substantial enough.

If freedom, which is leisure, means anything, it means freedom to look around the world and if possible to come to terms with it. There are unquestionably those, especially if they are their own masters, who best realize their freedom in the service they give to others in their daily work; but it must be admitted that they almost always have the opportunity of commanding leisure when they need it. They often spend it, in Professor Campanella's phrase, in the wilderness. Beyond doubt they are happy, because ability to retire into the wilderness demands, even in these overworked days, no great material resources; a retreat can be conducted on very little. Only the will to get away must be there, with worthy companions, whether persons or thoughts. The thoughts will range over many things, the highest and deepest, in a world of surpassing beauty and mystery.—The Times (London).